The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII......NO. 2250. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Discourses from the Pulpit Yesterday.

In many of the City Churches yesterday, the necessity of retaining the Bible in the Public Schools was earnestly advocated. This is a subject upon which the Church has a right to be heard, and we, therefore, publish below a synopsis of several discourses delivered by leading clergymen. The question enters largely into the merits of the election to be held to-morrow, for in their choice of School Officers the people of New-York will determine whether or not they regard the Bible as a Book of proper instruction for the young.

THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.

The Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever preached two sermons yesterday, on the impropriety of excluding the Bible from the Public Schools. The first was delivered in the morning at the Rev. Dr. Hovey's (Presbyterian) Church, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, and in it the reverend gentleman examined the subject in its various bearings as minutely as the limited time allotted him for the purpose would permit of. He stated before he commenced, that as he should preach morning, noon and evening, that day, he should be compelled to make his sermon short. His text was taken from Hosea, iv.: 6—"Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children." It was the right of the people to have the Bible; disentangled from Politics, where legislation said nothing, they had it. They had the Bible in their own private schools; it was the right of the people to have it, and it was a right which could not be wrested from them. The Schools were for them and for their children, and when they delegated their power to officers chosen by them, it was an outrage if their right was given away. The Government was only the People's trustee and servant, not their master or owner, and if the People gave up the government of the Schools to legislators, the legislators were bound to legislate as the people would have them and not as they themselves wished. They were bound to educate the heart and soul as well as the intellect. The Word of God was always the fountain source of such education. Washington had said, "You cannot teach morality without religion." In proportion as these truths were denied, it would be found that while the expenses of the School System were increasing, the system itself was all the while becoming less efficient, and School officers who denied them, it would be found, had their axes to grind. We gloried in our revivals of Religion, but if a political and religious Jesuitism were allowed to exclude the Bible from our Common Schools, what were all our revivals worth? If a sect arose, a principle of whose creed it was to abhor the light, should all the people, therefore, board up their windows and live in darkness? The Bible was to us light from Heaven; it was ours and it was our children's, and if we consented to withhold it from them, the God of the widows and fatherless would surely punish us for it. The minister related the story of a man who, while walking through the woods, observed a bird flying rapidly hither and thither, and occasionally visiting a tree, in a branch of which was her nest full of little ones, which were crying piteously for food; instead of bringing them food, the parent bird brought little green leaves and little by little surrounded the nest with them, and then lighted on a tree near by, and sat watching the result; presently the green, glittering, smooth, writhing body of a snake was seen coiling around the branch on which the nest was placed, and making its way towards it, but when it reached the nest and its head came in contact with the leaves that surrounded it, the reptile darted back and speedily disappeared; the leaves placed there by the parent bird were poisonous, and it was for the protection of the little ones that she had collected them when she knew that danger was approaching. "The leaves of the tree," continued the minister, "are for the healing and protection of the nations." It was the Word of God that should keep the serpent away from the nest of the little ones,—the Common School.

It could not be doubted that, in the City more than anywhere else, religious and moral instruction was needed in the Common Schools. The constant presence of principles that should oppose irreligion and immorality was required. It was in the City that the Bible was needed as a positive influence. Yet here the most malignant opposition to religious instruction was met with, while in the country there was no interference with the Bible in the schools. It was urged that the reading of the Bible in the schools was contrary to the conscience of some. Now which conscience had the best right to be respected and to rule, that which received the Word of God or that which rejected it? Should the consciences of nineteen out of twenty be consulted, or should the conscience of the twentieth one have everything its own way. Our liberty was an empty boast of this could be so.

The increase of crime should warn us against giving up positive religious influence in our system of instruction in the common schools. Schools without religion were only harvest-fields for future crops of vice. But, throwing aside the religious aspects of this subject, and considering it on the ground of pure expediency, even if our school system were a mere system of police, as a preventive measure it would be proper to keep the Bible in the schools. God had given us power, through the medium of our common schools, to plant religion and good influences around the young, so that good principles might early take root with them. The cure of our moral evils was Divine Truth applied in the right place, at the right time, and in the right way. Intellectual culture was not the only thing to be labored for in the school; a conscience was to be trained. An education was just as good for nothing without a conscience trained as a watch without a main-spring, but there never was a conscience trained by a little geography, a little arithmetic and a little grammar. But, perhaps, some would say, leave the conscience-training to home influence. But often that was the very influence which it was most necessary to counteract; in many cases homes were the abodes of blasphemy and drunkenness and vice, and the name of God was never mentioned in them except to swear by. In many families there was no religious instruction, but there were plenty of examples of fraud, lying, cheating and irreligion. A delightful home influence this; and if there was nothing to counterbalance it anywhere what could be the result but selfishness, cruelty, inebriety, and vice, among children thus brought up? Prevention and discipline must be applied at the Schools, as taught by God's Word; these were the only relief for the prisons and the gibbet. The Bible in Schools would shut up our prisons. The Bible in Schools would do away with the gallows. The Bible in Schools, if it did not shut up the rum-shops, would eat them up. The Bible in Schools would make our Sabbaths quiet, would vacate the grog-shops, and would fill the churches. If the people did not take care, they would have abuses in their Schools which it would take years to conquer. They would have Trustees and Commissioners who would make money by fostering these abuses. Abuses themselves, long entertained, became laws. Then the political physicians in vain sought for a means of cure. Sometimes the patient himself refused to be cured, and whenever a reform was prescribed, pronounced it too radical. In a certain village the people were so afflicted with fever and ague that the church-bell was rung at noon, daily, for the inhabitants to take their quinine. Now, it might be imagined that the people in that village, by the sale of quinine, could make so much money that in time they would come to consider the presence of the disease among them as a blessing, and would not consent to have it eradicated, for fear of disturbing the capital they had invested. There was nothing fanciful in this; just such a conservatism as this had prevailed in many parts of the world. Female teachers had come to him to tell him that they had threatening visits from School Trustees, and one had told him that a Romish priest had visited her, and told her that if she dared to make comments on the Word of God in her school, she would be turned out of it. This was positively true. Who would tell him that it was not time to take hold of this matter? The half had not been told of cases like this. Set the Bible in the schools, said the preacher; keep it there, and the promise of God shall be fulfilled.

Dr. Cheever's discourse at the Church of the Puritans in the evening was devoted to amplification of the subject incidentally touched upon in this sermon—the importance of the plea of conscience in behalf of the exclusion of the Bible and religious instruction from the schools.

THE REV. DR. ARMITAGE.

Rev. Dr. Armitage, of the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, agreeably to announcement, preached yesterday upon the prevailing topic—the Bible in the Common Schools. The congregation was large, notwithstanding the stormy weather, and the discourse was listened to with great attention throughout. After the introductory exercises the minister announced his text to be in the 78th Psalm, from the 5th to the 8th verses inclusive. "For he established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers, that they should make them known to their children," etc. The subject he proposed to discuss must be fairly stated and understood in order to be intelligently discussed and understood. It did not relate to the moral and religious instruction of children as an abstract question; to their religious training by the Church or the Sabbath School, nor in any other way except as it relates to their moral training in the Public Schools. Neither is it a question of the admission of the Bible into the schools—it is there already; but, the question is, shall it be thrust out, and its teachings forbidden to the fifty thousand children who frequent the schools. The question is not whether the Bible shall be made a text-book in the schools, but whether the teacher shall take the Holy Scriptures in his hand when he rises in the morning to open the school, and read a portion of them to the children, as a *moral* lesson for the day. The election on Tuesday would decide to some extent, whether the $150,000, or more, appropriated for public education in this City should be employed to drive the Bible out of the schools. We are not ready to banish the Bible, first, because it is the corner-stone of our Commonwealth. Sir William Jones said there was no poetry, no history, and no morality competent to compare with the Word of the Living God for a moment. It was for this vitality which it possessed over all other books which makes it the pillar of the Commonwealth. First, the State has its basis upon popular franchise, and the views, feelings and wishes of the whole people are consulted in the selection of the rulers and law-makers, which embraced in the fullest sense the right of the people to form their own government. Secondly, The Commonwealth is not left to stand alone in the popular will, but it is based upon a written Constitution; without this safeguard we should be in danger of being led astray from first principles, and the liberties of the people would be lost. Thirdly, a fraternal Confederacy is the pillar on which our liberties stand; that is many States or Peoples depend on mutual protection. It was a duty the State owed to their citizens that they be educated morally as well as intellectually. Fourthly, an equitable and enlightened Judiciary was a strong bulwark of the State, and one of the principles on which the Republic rests is the right of the people to justice. The history of the world does not furnish a people who have so thoroughly ingrafted the Bible into the very foundations of their Government as has our own. The Common Schools have grown out of these principles—they are the children of popular franchise. Would you now see them turn traitors and repudiate the Bible, from which they have drawn power and might? No such developments have been seen in any nation which has not drawn its morality from the Bible. We cannot banish the Bible from our schools, for it is the bulwark of our liberty, as well as the foundation of the State. Every Commonwealth must take measures for protecting its liberty either by the sword, or by the education and elevation of the citizen. We have undertaken to do this in our own country by the intellectual and moral elevation of the masses, but many parents have not the ability to do this, and society undertakes it for them. As ignorance is the mother of crime, society must protect itself by diffusing education. But mere intellectual education is not enough, because that does not teach man how to discharge all his obligations to the State and to Society. A child may be made an intellectual giant; but be left a moral monster to prey upon his fellows. Not the brain alone, but the heart must be educated, the sensibilities and the affections. The condition of France under the reign of terror was cited by the speaker to show the error of relying alone upon intellectual culture. The contrast presented by Spain at war with Holland, and the successful resistance of the Netherlands, were cited as proof of the superior power of a people, though numerically weak, to accomplish great results while their patriotism was inspired by the principles of Christianity.

It was not in the name of any of the sects, Christian, Mahommedan or Jew, that the Bible was sought to be thrust out of the schools, nor on account of any controversy about the particular rendering of it; nor in the name of any political party as such. The only man he found clamoring for the exclusion of the Bible was the Romanist, the representative and tool of the Pope, and with him it was—no Bible at all. The condition of Ireland in contrast with England and other Protestant countries was illustrated by the speaker as a proof of the effect of Bible teaching, and of everything that makes up the intelligence and material prosperity of a people. The recognition of the Scriptures and of God and Divine Providence by the fathers of the Republic was eloquently dwelt upon, and the people were earnestly exhorted to do their duty at the polls to-morrow.

THE REV. DR. VAN NEST.

At the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Van Nest, repeated a sermon which he had preached on a previous occasion, on "The Importance of the Bible in the Instruction of Youth." His text was the 9th verse of the 119th Psalm. "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to Thy Word." Dr. Van Nest commenced his discourse by a reference to the peculiarity of the Psalm from which the text was taken. It was the longest Psalm, and, taken as a chapter, formed the longest chapter in the Bible. It contained 176 verses, and, with the exception of one verse, the 122d, was entirely devoted to eulogy of the Scriptures. It was, indeed, the Hymn of the Scriptures, and had been so characterized by the best Divines. It was, in few words, a Psalm of Praise for the Bible.

The reverend gentleman, after this exordium, entered on the pressing topic of the occasion, and proceeded to discuss the question of the "Bible in the Public Schools." In the first place, he said, in educating youth, the Bible was to be considered, in the present translation, as one of the finest specimens of literature in the world,—certainly, the best in the English language, being purely unadulterated Saxon, and, as such, preëminently a monument of English classic literature. The Doctor was very earnest in his praise of King James' Version. Far distant, he exclaimed, be the day when that blessed version shall be superseded. For even as a school-book of the choicest and purest English, it is unexcelled and unapproached by any other volume.

The excellence of the Bible, as a moral instructor, was the reverend preacher's next theme. As such an instructor, the Bible was preëminent. Morality, in its pages, was presented, not in abstractions, but in living forms. Let us not be told that it was beyond the reach of the young mind. The young mind could understand the difference between Good and Evil; could appreciate the history of Joseph; could admire the character of the pious King Josiah and dislike the cruel Saul. Most of all, would the young mind be delighted and touched to tears by the history of Christ. Should this book be kept from the child? Could it be improper for him to study the best book of morals that the world ever saw? Is this the point whither the boasted civilization of the Nineteenth Century has carried us? Are we, as in the days of Luther, when the Bible was chained up, and must our children steal into our churches to take a peep at it? Why, even the Jews and Mohammedans found nothing to object to in it, and why should it not be given to the child as a common reading book? Sir Walter Scott, on his dying bed, had characterized it as "the book, the *only* book, for man to live by, or for man to die by, because it was the Book of God." Was it necessary for him (the preacher) to remind his hearers how much the Bible had had to do with the formation of our Government? The great and good men who formed a new empire in the western world, determined that their children should be taught of God, and by the side of the log-cabin in the wilderness arose the church and the school-house. If I were asked (said the reverend gentleman) in what the greatness of our country consisted—in what that eminence consisted which has made it the wonder of the nations, I should not point to the ocean covered with its ships, nor to its triumphs of science on the land, nor to its large towns with their million marts of traffic, but I would point to the District School, perhaps in the wilderness, where habitations are few and far between, and I would say to the stranger, "Our children study many useful things there, but most of all, they study the Word of God." And if ever the day shall come (continued the Doctor) when the Bible shall be taken away from the children, then let there be inscribed over all our institutions, "Ichabod, Ichabod, the glory is departed." The question of the banishment of the Bible from the Public Schools, (the preacher said,) had become a practical question. Many respectable citizens thought it should be banished. Yet out of 210 schools that were in the City, only 12 schools had dismissed it. But that was sufficient cause for alarm. It was only dismissed to gratify a particular sect, the Romanists,—emigrants from foreign countries, who repaid the hospitality which protected them and made citizens of them, by demanding that Americans should forfeit the glorious privileges they inherited from the fathers of the Revolution. These emigrants were under the influence of a foreign potentate—the Pope of Rome—and it was in the districts of the City where they abounded that the Bible had been excluded. But the Protestants could withstand them, with their bribes of foreign gold—with their magnificent cathedrals, and sweet incense and music, if the Bible was left them. It was a significant fact that when the Bible House was building, the corner-stone was carried away. The hostility of the foreign Catholic population to anything connected with the publication or spread of the Bible could not be more strikingly shown. Let the question be decided at the polls. Let good Protestants, who desired that their children should receive freely of the Book of Life, see that they voted only for the truest men, who, for mere party motives, would not betray the religion of their country.

THE REV. J. R. W. SLOANE.

The Rev. J. R. W. Sloane delivered a discourse last evening, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, on the subject of the Bible in the Schools. Deut. 11th chapter and from the 18th to the 21st verses inclusive, furnished the text. After referring to the magnitude of the subject and disclaiming all political sympathies, the reverend gentleman said that Reformed Presbyterians, for two centuries, have not only claimed the right of the Bible to a place in the schools, but as well to a place in the highest courts of the land, and wherever the rights of mankind are defended. If that sect has not maintained this doctrine successfully, it has at least maintained it consistently. The restoration of the Bible to the Public Schools is the highest aim for which we could struggle; but it cannot be denied that no party, no political candidate has this object really in view. What has caused all this agitation, is merely the fact, that in thirteen of the Public Schools in our City, the reading of the Bible by the teachers in the morning, has been prohibited. But the true state of the case is, that it has in reality been banished from all the schools in this City and in this great empire. Last Monday evening at the Mass Meeting in Cooper Institute, the chairman of the meeting made a speech bearing out these views in the most unequivocal terms

Now, why is it that such a state of things is around us and upon us? Is it the inherent weakness of our cause? One says Roman Catholicism predominates; another that you do not put the right men in the right place. All this is true as far as it goes. But there is something fundamentally wrong. The reason of this state of things is, *first*, because we started wrong. In the Convention that framed the Constitution the placing of God's name in that instrument was forbidden by a direct vote. Politicians say our Government is founded on the Bible. This was said at the meeting to which I refer, and this position I controvert. While there is among us a vast amount of Christian feeling, yet we are under a Government no more Christian than it is Mohammedan. We have had many great and good men, but I wish that they had been much better. I would to God that the love of Christ had been as powerful in the Convention that framed our Constitution as was the spirit of infidelity. We must not tolerate the intolerance of the Roman Catholics and of the infidels among us. *Secondly.*—Those to whom the oracles of God have been committed, have been cowardly in defending their trust. Men in high places have said to the ministers: "Let the Government alone—we will take care of that; you take care of your Church;" and the servants of God have bowed at these mandates, until, like Issachar, they crouch between two burdens which they cannot throw off. We must have a revolution in moral affairs before these things can be set right. Why then, finally, I am asked, do we evince such an anxiety about the Bible in the Schools? We are anxious, in the first place, because the period of youth is the most important time for impressing religious truth upon the mind. Would I then let teachers take the Bible and make their comments upon it as they choose? Most certainly I would, fully convinced that the great body of instruction would be good. In the Institution for the Blind, and for the Deaf and Dumb, the Bible is made a text-book, and shall we take our own children while seeing and make them blind. Never. Secondly, I would have the Bible in our Schools because it is the fountain source of all literature. Perhaps the reader of some third-rate novel may object to its literary style; perhaps some may believe that Watts, and the myriads of hymnologists with which our country seems to be blessed, are superior to David. To such I have not a word to say. Byron, Milton and Shakespeare derived some of their finest passages from the Bible. *Thirdly*, It is the only power by which we can roll back the flood of crime which is upon us. Education alone will not do. It must be sanctified. Who is it steals your money from your treasuries? who has introduced all this mercantile corruption but polished and educated scoundrels? *Fourthly*, and lastly, I would have the Bible in the hands of the children because it is the only way by which we can perpetuate our institutions. The reverend gentleman, in proof of this position, passed in review the history of ancient nations, and affirmed that the cause of their downfall was their departure from the great truth of Christianity. He concluded by referring to the dangers to be apprehended from Slavery, and from the increase of ignorance and vice, and said that he wished that the decisions of the Supreme Court, and of every Court in the land, could have the Bible as their foundation and starting point.

THE REV. G. R. CROOKS.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventeenth-street, the Pastor, the Rev. George R. Crooks preached a sermon on the prevailing question to a large congregation. His text was from Deuteronomy, Chap. vi., v. 6, 7.—"And these words which I command thee this day, shall be in thy heart; And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." The preacher opened his discourse with a description of the condition of England three hundred years ago, with a King on the throne, the incarnation of rapacity, lust and cruelty, surrounded by counsellors, able and learned, who regarded, with alarm, upon the newly excited desire of the people to possess the Word of God. A priest, who had expressed his intention to give the people a translation of the Scriptures in their native tongue, was the special object of their hostility. In a controversy with a prelate he had said: "If God spares my life I will cause the boy that driveth the plow to know more of the Scripture than you do." Spies were set to watch him, and so closely was he beset, that in 1523 he had to fly from his native land, never to revisit it again. That priest was Tyndall—one of the earliest translators of the Bible, and the malevolent persecutor was Henry the Eighth. Proceeding to Wittenburg, and conferring with Luther, Tyndall printed there the New Testament, and sent the copies to England by stealth, where in face of the frowns of power, they circulated freely among the people. He was as unsafe abroad as at home. He was hunted from city to city, and at last captured and burned at the stake, near Brussels. He gave us an English Bible, but he gave it at the price of his own life, and they who afterwards read it, read it at the peril of their lives.

There is no conviction (proceeded the preacher) so deeply seated in the popular mind of England and America, as that the Bible is an essential part of popular education, that it ought to be a national text-book, and that, under Divine sanction, it is the title to whatever liberty, spiritual, individual and social, we enjoy.

Popular education has originated in the impulses of religion, and is the legitimate offspring of the Bible. Church and school have sprung up together, and have been used as powerful instruments of civilization. Had there been no Bible there would have been no popular education.

From the character of the constitution of man, morality must be taught under the sanction of religious obligation. The only conceivable objections to the use of the Bible in popular education are that it is a sectarian book, dangerous to be put before the people and that it disposes its readers to dispute the authority of the Church. But is it sectarian? Is its morality sectarian? Or its revelation of the omnipresence of God and a future judgment? Or are the virtues of meekness, long-suffering and love, so partial and one-sided that it is not safe to teach them to our children? Is the Lord's Prayer so dangerous that boys and girls may not repeat it in the Public Schools? Is the example of the Saviour so pernicious that it must be hidden from the eyes of youth?

The other objections to the use of the Bible in the schools were equally well answered by the reverend gentleman. The Church, he said, is not a religion. It is but the casket in which the jewel lies. A Church is a visible organization. It exists for one avowed end, the extension of religion. It is a means to an end, and not the end itself. It has also another end, the maintenance of its own ascendency and power. Now it may come to pass that the second end may eclipse the first,—that is, the Church may so work for the maintenance of its power, as to disregard or oppose the extension of religion. We are therefore bound to inquire which of these ends a Church has in view that resists the use of the Bible in the Public Schools, and to govern ourselves accordingly.

THE MORTARA CASE.

Jewish Meeting in Mozart Hall.

The general indignation which the Mortara affair has excited in the minds of all classes and creeds in this community, found enthusiastic expression in the meeting of our Hebrew fellow-citizens held on Saturday evening. In spite of the extreme inclemency of the weather, the large hall was densely packed with Jews and Christians—the number of the former, of course, largely preponderating—nor were the Catholics entirely unrepresented. There must have been very nearly 2,500 persons assembled. Mr. Jonas Phillips, ex-President of the Board of Common Councilmen, was called to the Chair, and the following preamble and resolutions were read by Mr. B. W. Hart:

Whereas, The Inquisition has forcibly abducted Edgar, son of Momola Mortara—an Israelite residing at Bologna—under pretext that he had been clandestinely baptized, four years previously, when about twelve months old, by a female domestic; and, notwithstanding the protest and entreaties of his parents, he is still detained from their guardianship, and continues subjected to the discipline and teachings of the Catechumini. And

Whereas, This act, though affecting only an obscure family, has attracted the attention of the world, by the apprehensions it inspires of a revival of the practices which disgraced the dark ages; and, as it directly attacks that toleration of differences of opinion and of faith, which are the pride of an advanced civilization, it has called forth the rebuke of the humane and enlightened of every creed, as well as the remonstrances of the chief Catholic and Protestant governments of Europe; and,

Whereas, As men, we cannot be insensible to aught that concerns the welfare of humanity, as Israelites, this wrong appeals to us with peculiar force, since, though scattered and dispersed amongst the nations, we are indissolubly united by community of race, faith, history, suffering and hope—ties which time cannot efface or distance sever, and which persecution serves to strengthen; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting, responding to the communication made by the Board of Deputies of British Jews, will unite with them and with our brethren in this and other countries, in measures calculated to effect the restoration of Edgar Mortara to his natural guardians, and to prevent the recurrence of similar persecutions.

Resolved, That this meeting recalls, with high satisfaction, the precedent afforded by the prompt and unsolicited action of the Government of the United States on the occasion of the persecution at Damascus in the year 1840. [Applause.]

Resolved, That these proceedings be transmitted to his Excellency the President; and that he be respectfully solicited to inform the Government at Rome that the act in question has excited a deep and unfavorable sensation in the minds of the enlightened citizens of this Republic.

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every creed, as they value the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and desire peace and good will on earth to man, to aid our efforts with their sympathy and their active influence.

Resolved, That this meeting acknowledges, with pride and satisfaction, the action of the Governments of Catholic France, Austria and Sardinia; Protestant England and Holland, whose remonstrances at Rome against the outrage committed have been actuated by humanity, and by respect for the natural rights of man, and are characteristic of the age in which we live.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the public Press of America and of Europe for its zealous advocacy of the cause of right, and for its reproof of fanaticism and injustice.

Resolved, That the Board of Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York are empowered to give effect to these resolutions, and to take such further measures as may seem to them advisable.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Raphall, Mr. de Cordova, Mr. Seligman, the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Mr. B. W. Hart, Mr. Levi, a delegate from Montreal, specially appointed to attend the Mortara meeting here, and Mr. Henry Levy. Mr. Chauncey Schaffer, who was loudly called for, the Hon. Mr. Mills, and the Rev. Mr. Blair also spoke; and two other gentlemen, who were apparently not required, essayed to address the meeting—a Mr. Morrison and a Mr. Jacobs, the latter of whom was particularly loud and particularly demonstrative—but they were speedily shouted down. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The speeches made by the gentlemen who were appointed to address the assemblage were marked by an earnest desire to separate the Roman Catholic religion from the action of the Inquisition; and the remarks of Mr. Schaffer, and the other visitors who were permitted to speak, did not differ in this respect from the observations which preceded them. The speeches of Dr. Raphall, Mr. de Cordova, the Rev. Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Seligman, and Mr. Hart, were especially to be noticed as expressing towards their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens respect for the sincerity of their religious belief, and a desire to avoid wounding their feelings or their prejudices. This delicacy did not in any wise detract from the eloquence of the orators, which was of a very high order indeed. But the indignation of the speakers was not the less fully expressed on this account.

Dr. Raphall alluded to the abduction of the child as "the foulest act of kidnapping that the present generation has witnessed," and especially adverted to the fact that even the alleged baptism was accepted only on the unsupported testimony of a nurse-maid. The Reverend gentleman also denied that baptism, administered under such circumstances, could be called a "sacrament," how much soever it might be used as a pretext for the Holy office; and he urged the friends of humanity of every creed to unite with the Jews in putting an end to this foul wrong.

Mr. de Cordova, who was vehemently cheered throughout his lengthy address, took the ground that the baptism by the nurse was invalid, and that the present attempt of the Inquisition aimed further than the mere conversion of the child, and was intended only as the precursor of a still greater conspiracy against the progress and civilization of the age. He especially adverted to the shameful treatment of the Jews in the Papal States, and regarded the example set by the child himself, in his steadfastness to the faith of his fathers, notwithstanding the importunities and menaces of his clerical kidnappers, as an example that older men might follow with advantage.

Mr. Seligman, in a brief but pointed speech, eulogized the Catholic and Protestant Governments of Europe which had spontaneously espoused the cause of humanity, and confidently expressed the belief that the pressure of public opinion on Rome would have the effect, so much desired by the meeting and the friends of civilization everywhere.

The Rev. S. M. Isaacs spoke of the noble manner in which other countries had done their duty in this matter. He drew a parallel between the case of the mother seeking justice before Solomon and that of the parents of the young Mortara, and solicited the aid of the people of the United States in restoring the innocent boy to the maternal heart. The Rev. gentleman in conclusion alluded to the sympathetic unity existing among the members of the Hebrew race all over the world, and upon resuming his seat was loudly applauded.

Mr. Levi, of Montreal, expressed himself repaid by the privilege of being present at such a meeting, for his journey of five hundred miles, undertaken purposely to express to the Jews of New-York the entire concurrence of the Israelites of Montreal in its objects.

Mr. B. W. Hart delivered an eloquent and telling speech, expressly directed to expressing abhorrence of the act of the Inquisition, and calling upon the friends of humanity everywhere to aid, by all moral means at their command, in effecting the release of young Mortara from the power of the Inquisition.

Mr. Henry Levi, of New-York, denied that it was any more binding on the Jews than on the Roman Catholics to endeavor to repair this wrong, since the first lost only a child, while the latter lost their reputation. He hoped that the Catholics themselves would call a meeting to denounce the Mortara abduction.

While the audience were dispersing, a gentleman, said to be a Christian converted from Judaism, mounted the platform and essayed to make a speech. It was impossible to hear what he said amid the shuffling of so many feet; but he continued to speak regardless of every interruption. At last, when there remained about a score of young men in the hall, who were listening to this person's declamations against the injustice of the meeting in dispersing before he had had a chance to address them, it unfortunately struck one of the youths present to propose that he should be put out. The adoption of this measure by the rest was instantaneous, and the little man was hustled out of the room just as the Janitor turned off the gas for the night.

CITY POLITICS.

TWENTIETH WARD ANTI-TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

SPEECHES OF FERNANDO WOOD AND STEPHEN P. RUSSELL—GAS-FIXTURES TORN DOWN AND THE LANDLORD'S POCKET PICKED.

There was quite a large gathering, in Milman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Saturday evening, called together for the purpose of ratifying the "People's and Regulars'" nominations, and to listen to a speech from Fernando Wood. The efforts on the part of the Anti-Tammany men to ratify, and of Mr. Wood to make a speech, were much more successful than on the previous night, at Hildebrand's Hall in Hester-street. The only unusual disturbance was occasioned by a party who were satisfied with demolishing a portion of the gas-fixtures, and occasionally disturbing the meeting with calls for cheers for unrecognized candidates, and otherwise rendering it extremely difficult to hear the speakers. During the gas-fixture demonstration, the pocket of the landlord was picked of about $90—an incident which caused the landlady, who officiated at the bar, to express her opinion of political meetings in most emphatic German.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. Thomas A. Dunn was appointed President, and a number of gentlemen were named and recognized as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. As soon as the organization had been completed, Mr. Stephen P. Russell, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Comptroller, was called on for a speech. He said it had not been his intention to make any remarks, and he would now only notice the fact that the City had reached the point when meetings, called for legitimate purposes, were broken up by organized bands, and peaceable and respectable citizens were driven from public halls, and prevented from expressing their sentiments in relation to candidates nominated for public offices. It was known that these bands of ruffians belonged to a certain party, and he thought it belonged to the people to see to it that any set of men who resorted to such means to obtain power, should not obtain it through their votes. He thought the exigencies of the times required independent action on the part of the people, and he believed they would act for the best good of the City.

The few remarks of Mr. Russell were well received, and, soon after he had taken his seat, Fernando Wood was called for, and came forward amid cheers. He said he was gratified with the manner in which they had received him. He had long desired to meet with his fellow-citizens of the Twentieth Ward, to whom he owed so much; and, as he believed, he had some claim to their confidence, he would give them his calm, unprejudiced judgment on the present condition of political affairs. He then reviewed at length the various difficulties and divisions in the Democratic Party, for a number of years, and declared that he was determined to continue the present fight against Tammany until successful. He would have Tammany rebuked, and he "would wage battle until the popular element is recognized and respected." With him it was not a contest of a day, waged for personal malignity. No! He belonged to the people, and he would wage it for the people to the end. When a mere boy—20 years ago—the people had sent him to Congress. He repeated it—he was of the people and for the people. If he had not been so, he would not then have been there. He had said in one of his messages, that "whilst those who produce all get nothing, those who produce nothing get all." That had brought the Press down upon him, but he would repeat it, and defy contradiction. And it was because he believed that to be true, that he was anxious that the people should take the matter of selecting their officers into their own hands. In speaking of the various candidates, he eulogized those of the Anti-Tammany Party, and spoke otherwise of some of the others. He said he knew something of the temptations of office; *he knew that the Comptroller could pocket* $100,000 *a year and that it would never be missed.* And, so help him God, he believed Purser was *not* the man to be trusted in such a place. He referred to John Kelly's denial of the charges against Purser, and added that Col. Ming's challenges had not yet been noticed. Among other matters bearing upon Mr. Purser, he remarked sarcastically, in connection with the possibility of pocketing $100,000 a year, that he (Purser) was willing to give up an office worth $5,000 a year, for one worth $3,000. In conclusion he called upon "the 41,000 good Democrats" to do their duty. Let none of them say they were too poor to spend time to go to the polls, for if they did, he could assure them they would be poorer before next year.

After brief remarks from Mr. John Kennedy and Col. Ming, the meeting adjourned.

NEW NOMINATIONS AND CHANGES.

The Republicans and Americans of the Eighteenth Ward have united on the nomination of Mr. James Fairman as a candidate for School Commissioner. Mr. Fairman is a young mechanic of ability and has already made himself known as a public speaker. He was the nominee of the Republican Party for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, but waived his pretensions in favor of Horace F. Clark, and was principally instrumental in securing the election of that distinguished anti-Lecompton Democrat. Mr. Fairman is strongly in favor of retaining the Bible in the Public Schools; he is a man of integrity and unblemished reputation and merits the support of all the voters of the Eighteenth Ward, independent of party feeling. He will not allow party feeling to influence him in the exercise of his public duties.

We are requested to state that Mr. James Galaway has declined the Republican nomination for Councilman in the Sixth Senatorial District, in order to concentrate the vote on Abraham D. Lent, the American, and now the Republican nominee. Mr. Lent is well known in the City as a merchant-tailor of high standing. His character is above reproach, and his abilities are of a fair order.

The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, independent of party, have nominated an excellent School ticket. Severn D. Moulton is the candidate for School Commissioner; John Keynton, for Inspector; and James Crawford and Charles W. Hull are the candidates for Trustees. These are responsible parties; they are gentlemen of education, and of unblemished reputation.

The Opposition of the First Aldermanic District have united upon Henry Smith, of the First Ward, for Alderman, Mr. Tyson, the American nominee, having withdrawn.

A CARD FROM GEN. HALL.

To the Electors of the 20th Ward:

The rumor which has been industriously circulated, that I have withdrawn from the canvass, as candidate of the citizens and Tax-payers for Alderman of the 20th Ward, is wholly untrue. WM. HALL.

It is a very common device of politicians to announce, just upon the eve of an election, the withdrawal of some formidable opponent. A story, similar to the above, has been started in reference to A. M. C. Smith in the Ninth Ward,—but it is wholly without foundation. The safest rule is to discredit all such statements, unless given on unquestionable authority.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. Bulloch, Esq., Commander, from New-Orleans by the way of Havana, arrived yesterday at this port.

The *Cahawba* left Havana on Nov. 30, to which date we have received our files.

The event of the week had been the inauguration of the Vento Aqueduct, a ceremony performed Nov. 28, the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Asturias. The affair was one of the highest interest. The railway train left the Villaneuva parade about 4 o'clock P. M.; the Captain-General and the officials of higher dignity in the island occupying three first-class cars, with the ladies of the viceregal family and a few others, and the representatives of the Press and the foreign consulates. A half hour brought the *cortège* to the scene of the rite, where an extensive temporary building had been erected for the festivities. The first proceeding was the blessing of the springs, the stone and the tools to be used in the ceremony, which was the part of the Bishop and his assistant. An address from Gen. Echavarria, the President of the Board of Works, followed, at the conclusion of which he bestowed the name of the "Aqueduct of Isabel II." upon the work, as the supplement to the the name of Ferdinand VII. attached to the old conduit. The Captain-General, in an eloquent and sensible speech, congratulated the Board and the city; upon the commencement of the important enterprise and having made due ascriptions of praise to the various parties who had carried the project so near fruition, he concluded with a fervent tribute to her Spanish Majesty, which elicited the loudest *vivas* from the assemblage. The first stone was then laid by Gen. Concha. Immediately after, the official party proceeded to the ball-room, where the night was spent to their entire satisfaction.

A number of contractors from St. Domingo had reached Cuba in search of orders from the various railroads in that Island for Dominican materials, timber, and the like.

A serious fire had occurred in the street Puerta Cerrada, in Havana, destroying four dwellings.

The bark *Rover*, bound to New-York, returned on the 28th in distress, having been run into. She was not seriously injured, but had lost a man overboard.

The opera was under full headway, and crowded houses testified their appreciation of the artists.

Sugar stock, 60,000 boxes. One week will carry it off. Prices unchanged.

Exchange on London, 13½ premium; New-York, 3½ do.; New-Orleans, 4@5 do.

No freights for United States or Europe. Business dull, waiting for new crop.

The Prize for Drawing—Interesting to Pupils in Evening Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday, two Evening School scholars complain that one of their mates, who is a very meritorious artist, did not receive a medal.

The answer to this is, that the Evening School Scholars were not entitled by the By-Law in relation to the exhibition to compete with the Grammar Schools. This is wrong, but it is the law. When I first visited Evening Schools, two years ago, I found little boys, who could not write their names, engaged in drawing mere trifles, and thus wasting time, paper, pencil, and crayon. Immediately afterwards the Evening School Committee dismissed the drawing teachers, and directed the attention of the scholars to writing.

Now, to the object of this letter. I desire to draw the attention of the young mechanics of our Evening Schools to the prize offered by Mr. Lewis Francis, to any Evening School scholar who shall produce the best specimen of mechanical drawing, connected with the pupil's business. The prize is a lot of mathematical instruments, now in my possession, and I will add $25 worth of books, connected with the business of the successful pupil. The exhibition will be in the room of the Mechanics' Institute, on the Monday after the close of the March Term next of the Evening Schools, and the Examining Committee shall be appointed by the Institute from the best mechanics of our City.

To further the interests of the Evening Schools, the Committee on Course of Study will recommend the amendment of the By-Law, so that all our schools may enter the exhibition on equal terms, and that mechanical drawing shall be taught in our Evening Schools, confining, however, the drawing of each pupil to his own vocation.

Pardon my long letter, but I know your patience when the public have an interest in the matter.

WM. JAY HASKETT.

A Card.

DR. C. T. JACKSON TO THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC.

One C. Godfrey Gunther, said to be a fur-dealer in Maiden-lane, New-York, and one of the Board of Governors of a New-York Almshouse, having, in his eagerness to appropriate $1,500 of the people's money to one W. T. G. Morton, a pretender to the discovery of Etherization, made the following false charges against me, and having failed to prove or to retract the same, when called upon by me to do so, and having reiterated said false charges, I do now appeal to all honorable men, and do PUBLICLY DENOUNCE C. GODFREY GUNTHER AS A BASE CALUMNIATOR.

His charges against me, as reported in the New-York Times of Nov. 17 and 18, are:

1. That my letter to the President of the Board of Governors "*was a tissue of lies* from beginning to end."

This false statement will need no other refutation than the comparison of my letter with the evidence in the case, which is the testimony of men whose statements have never been impeached or refuted. This evidence is in the hands of the President of the Board of Governors.

2. Mr. Gunther asserts that "during a late session of Congress he (Dr. Jackson) *professed* to be the inventor of the electric telegraph."

Now, I never memorialized Congress upon this subject, and never made any representation to that body about it. What I did in originating the discovery and invention of the recording electro-magnetic telegraph, on board the *Sully*, in October, 1832, is well known to the scientific public, and appears in sworn evidence, given in our Courts of Justice. I never "professed" anything on the subject before Congress.

3. Mr. Gunther says: "After that he (Dr. Jackson) *professed* to give a report, as engineer, of land he had never seen.

This is a most outrageous falsehood, an *entire fabrication without the slightest basis.* I have demanded of Mr. Gunther to name the report, and say when and where any such report of mine appeared. I never made any report as an engineer, and never any report on land I had not seen.

4. Mr. Gunther says: "The patent for the discovery (of Etherization) was originally taken out in Dr. Morton's name, and not in his and Jackson's name jointly."

I heartily wish this statement could be true, but it is not, as the letters patent then on their face and the records of the Patent Office demonstrate. My name was allowed to go into this patent, as already stated Editorially in this paper, only for the purpose of securing my rights as the original discoverer of Etherization. I have never defended the patent, and it is my will that the use of ether should be free to all mankind.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Massachusetts, &c.
No. 32 Somerset-street, Boston, Dec. 2, 1858.

Meeting of the Friends of the late Robert Owen.—On Sunday afternoon, in pursuance of a call in the newspapers, a number of persons assembled at No. 72 White-street, for the purpose of taking measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Robert Owen. O. C. Hall occupied the Chair. B. Warden, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose and others addressed the assembly in relation to the loss society had sustained by the death of a philanthropist, as Mr. Owen was. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we hold a public meeting in testimony of our sincere respect of the greatest philanthropist the world ever saw.

After the adoption of the above resolution, a Committee was appointed to carry out its provisions, by directing a notice through the newspapers. The meeting then adjourned.

A MODEL HUSBAND.

Extraordinary Revelations of Domestic Cruelty and Brutality.

Application of Mrs. Mary A. Bennett for Divorce from Dr. George Bennett.

We find in the New-Haven papers, the report of the testimony given by Mrs. Mary A. Bennett, wife of one Dr. George Bennett, said to have gained some notoriety and a good deal of money by the manufacture and sale of pills, upon her application for a divorce on the ground of cruel treatment. We copy this report in full from a sense of duty to the community. Any man who can be guilty of the conduct here imputed to this person, should have his deeds and his character blazoned as far as the Press can carry them:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BENNETT.

Married 14th of May, 1849; age 18. Before I had been married four weeks my husband scolded and swore at me because I was going to get a *summer bonnet*. He asked me where I would get it, and said he would have none of my damned extravagence. He required me to do the washing the next week after marriage. I had not been accustomed to such business. He said his sister would teach me. I attempted and called on him to help bring the water. He told me never to ask him again; if I did, he would go over home when I washed; so every time after that he went home to his father's, two miles distant. I asked him to lift off the boiler and he refused. He wished me to paste labels on his pill boxes; I did this for about six weeks. We were boarding, and as I was getting ready for housekeeping I could not do it any more, and he swore at me and said I should do it. I asked him to get me some quilt frames, but he compelled me to go after and return them. He refused to allow me to go home after we were married; kept me at his sister's three weeks, without allowing me to go home for my clothes. He sent me alone to New York to get a house and gave me $100 to get rent. I went alone. My husband's mother came home and found what he had done, and she burst into tears, and said "how could you send that inexperienced girl off alone on such business?" We went to housekeeping in two rooms, in Sixteenth-street. He required me to do the washing, except eight pieces, and the ironing of them. Required me to bring the water and coal. He refused to do it. He told me to procure ergot, when I had not been married six weeks. At one time I burnt a quart of cranberries; he swore at me and boxed my ears for it. I don't remember that a day ever passed but what he swore at me. I brought the water and coal until the very day before my first child was born. First child born 3d March 1850. When my babe was a few days old, my husband came in and asked me why I did not get up and why I lay there. He swore at me because there was a pail of charcoal standing on the back piazza, which was out of my sight. Doctor was opposed to our having children. Before our marriage he had educated me in music and promised to get me a piano, but did not get one. He used to say he would get me one often to induce me to do things, and he said when my child was only a few days old, that if he would let me give it a dose of laudanum which would make it sleep forever, he would get me a beautiful piano. He was very unkind to the nurse, and kept me crying. He got vexed at her two weeks after the birth, and told her to leave next morning. She told him she would be glad to on his account, "but your wife, poor thing, I pity her." She left next day, and I was left without a girl two or three days. Then he got a girl of sixteen to do the work and take care of the child. When my babe was a week old, I had a broken breast. He took the babe off the bed and laid it on the floor, and then took the clothes off the bed, and laid them on the babe, and then put the bed on top of all. The nurse found the babe in this condition, and she said she thought it was done by my husband to smother it. When my babe was four weeks old, we were going to move in the country, and he wanted me to pack the things up. I tried to, but was not strong enough, and his brother did it. The girl that I had, would not go with us. I asked to wait another day so as to get one, but he would not do it. He took me away without a girl to New-Rochelle. When we got there it rained and I had to walk a quarter of a mile from the cars to the cottage that my husband had rented. This was Thursday and my babe was not five weeks old and I asked him to carry the babe. He would not, and I had no umbrella, and at the same time I had a broken breast. The family were not out of the house, so we went to Port Chester. By this time the rain had turned to snow and I walked again to the Station-house and carried my babe. We returned to New-Rochelle Monday morning. There were carriages there, but husband would not get me one, and I walked again and carried my babe. The house needed white-washing and cleaning, and he would not allow me to have anything done except what I did myself. During the next three weeks I was alone and could not get any washing done and I did it mysif, all my husband's, my own and the babe's. During the time we were in New-York, he told me he was clearing $50 per day. After we went to New-Rochelle he required me to make the fires in the morning. When the babe was three months old, while I was making the fire one morning I thought I would not go up till I had finished it. When I did, I found him whipping it. Our girls would not stay because he was so unkind. Besides doing the washing, &c., I had to keep his books. He had traveling agents sent out to establish local agents, who reported once a week. I made out the list and reports of boxes left, amount collected, drafts received and pamphlets sent out. On the first anniversary of our wedding day, I wished to address to him some lines of poetry, an extract, and requested that he would furnish me some note paper which he refused. I obtained some foolscap paper which I used for that purpose. We moved from New-Rochelle to New-Haven, in the Fall of 1850. I was previously sent by the doctor to New-Haven to procure a house. I was frequently sent by him to transact his business at a distance, and to transact his business in New-York; order printing executed, purchase paper, &c. During our residence in Stepney, he sent me alone in a wagon with a barrel of pill boxes to Bethel—a distance of about 14 miles—and returned in the evening, alone. While we were in New-York, I invited my sister to visit me. She came, but the conduct of the doctor was such toward her that she left. During the stay of my sister, she wished to attend the Episcopal Church on Communion Sunday. I requested my husband to accompany her; he declined, saying that he was not brought up to go to Episcopal Churches and grog-shops on Sunday.

While in New-Rochelle, the attention of the neighbors was attracted by the violent crying of my babe, and they came in to see what was the matter with it. He proposed that I should put the babe away to nurse, saying he did not want the trouble of a child. I hired the house in Brown-street, New-Haven. He made his pills in the house in the room next the kitchen. He required the girl in the kitchen to assist in making pills, after the housework was done, which made it extremely difficult to keep help, especially as he would put out the fire in the kitchen and demand their service in pill-making. If I made a fire in the parlor, he would extinguish it by letting down the coal from the grate. This was one of his favorite ways of annoying me. The dust arising from the pill-making rendered it unpleasant to sit in that room, and not suitable for the child. On one occasion, when I was baking, I wanted some wood sawed, and he told me to have the girl saw it—she refused, and he said if she would not saw it, to do it myself. I did so, and he saw me doing it. On one occasion I was going to New-York to spend a week with his cousin, and while there, to attend to some business for him. My babe was young, and there was a deep snow on the ground; he refused to get a carriage to convey me to the boat, but said I must walk. So my girl took the babe, and the doctor went along with us a short distance, when he asked me if I had not a pair of overshoes. I said no. He said I must go back and obtain his. I declined, saying I could not wear them. He said if I would not go back after them, he would leave me to go alone with the girl to the boat—and did turn back himself, and the girl assisted me in carrying the babe and carpet bag to the boat.

In the Spring of 1851 we broke up housekeeping, and took board with Mr. Austin, No. 19 Cherry street. I had no servant, but did all my work, washing and ironing, took care of my babe and kept the Doctor's books. Sometimes he did not like the cooking, and made me cook chickens for him on Mrs. Austin's fire and bring them to him. Mrs. A. furnished the seasoning. When the bill was settled with Mrs. A., he wanted me to have the meals deducted from the bill which he had failed of taking at her table, on account of the chicken cooking. I was washing one day in the basement. The Doctor came down and said the baby required attention. I went up, when he ordered me to pull off his boot and take it down stairs and clean it. I objected. He told me I should do it, and swore at me. He wiped his boot on the carpet and then said, "Now, d—n you, I guess you will do it." I told him I was willing to do anything reasonable, and if he would take it off and wipe it, I would wash it for him. He emptied the coal-hod on the carpet. I finally gathered up the coal and washed his foot for him. On one occasion he, in a fit of anger, dashed his hand into the looking-glass and broke it into pieces. Frequently boxed my ears—kicked me for leaving a door open, and on one occasion, because I would not leave my babe in the care of a nurse at home and go to New-York with him, came into my room, after I had retired to bed, and kicked the bedstead down; was in the habit of cursing me for the most trivial occurrences. My father was in the Doctor's employ as a traveling agent, and returned to New-Haven very much injured by being thrown off an embankment in the cars. He came to our house in Dixwell-street. My husband was very unkind to him while he was there—sought every means of annoying him—threw his hat and coat out of doors—hid his razor and strop and rubbed his lather-brush in the coal-scoop—would not attend to him at table. As it had been my father's custom at home to ask a blessing at table, I requested him to do so at our table, when my husband would rattle the dishes so that he could not be heard. I remonstrated against such unkindness and begged him to treat my father better. He said he might clear out—he did not want him there. My father at my request also attended to family worship, and while the same was being held, my husband would put out the lights. On one occasion he threw a large-sized book at the babe in order to revenge himself on me. My father is now at Stratford, and confined to his bed by illness—otherwise he would be here. After my father left, I talked with the Doctor about his conduct towards him; he was very much enraged—so much so, that he caught the poker, and holding it over my head, said he would kill me. I ran up stairs and locked myself in my room. The Doctor came up stairs and worked at the lock until he finally opened the door, when I jumped out of bed and screamed "Don't kill me!" He said he did it only to frighten me. I was afraid of my life. I was at this time in delicate health. On one occasion, company was expected from Bethel, I had a [illegible] in the parlor; the Doctor extinguished it and opened the windows. This was while we were in Dixwell-street. Mr. and Mrs. Perry came to visit me. I had but one spare bed, and Mrs. P. had two children with her. I gave her the use of the crib, and took my child into bed with me. The Doctor was so angry that he kicked me out of bed. I told of it at the breakfast-table.

In the Spring of '52 the Doctor took me to a physician who gave medicine which I took at his request once, but declined taking it any more. In July he took me to Niagara. He blamed me for the loss of a trunk on the road. We stopped at the Clifton House. He left me in the street to watch a carpet-bag while he went in search of the baggage. I waited until I finally accepted the aid of a stranger to conduct me to the ferry. While at Niagara we went under the Falls. The guide went first, I next, and the Doctor last. He let go of my hand and disappeared—leaving me with strangers; I finally dragged myself up the stairs with the assistance of a gentleman and lady, and nearly fainted. This was not quite three months before the birth of my second child. From Niagara we went to Montreal. He took me one morning to the top of the cathedral at M. When we arrived home he was very much surprised that I had not been ——, as he said he took me under the Falls and to the top of the cathedral to make me so. My sister, who kept house for me during my absence, he ordered out of the house immediately after our arrival. He has, at various times, asked me to ride, if I would get ready in two minutes, and has repeatedly left me standing on the curb-stone, with my babe in my arms, when just ready to get into the carriage. On several occasions when I had invited friends to tea, he made me go and tell them it was not convenient to have them come. Mr. and Mrs. John Beecher are of the number. Our dinner hour was one o'clock, but the doctor wanted it at twelve, and I tried to have it ready at the time. One day it was not ready at the precise time, and he scattered the corn and beans all over the room with a spoon, at the same time swearing at me. He proposed to me before my child was born that I should not have a physician, but that he would take it and prevent it from living. At the time my child was born, I requested him to go for a nurse, but he delayed, until the child was near birth before she arrived. When my babe was two weeks old my nurse left me on account of the sickness of her daughter. The Doctor said I must get along without any nurse. But I grew worse, and he finally procured one, as I told him I must call on the neighbors unless he did. When my babe was one week old * * * One day he lifted the child over the foot of the bed when it was crying, and dropped it on to the floor. The bed was quite high. My nurse, Mrs. Graham, was with me but two weeks. The Doctor would not allow her to stay. I borrowed money to purchase necessaries. I had a little girl to take care of the babe. I left it one morning to get breakfast. The doctor told her to go and get some coal and he would take care of the babe. When I returned to the room, I found that the child appeared singularly, with its eyes rolled up and its chin dropped down. I mistrusted something wrong—I smelled laudanum. I took the child and when the doctor came in I held it up to him and said you have killed my child—you have given it laudanum, for I smell it. I was nearly crazy. He said don't say that—don't you know that if the child should die they would hang me. I called Mr. Baker and he proposed some remedies, lamp oil and milk, to neutralize the effect of the poison. I wanted the Doctor to go for a physician but he would not go nor allow me to send for one; the child lay insensible all day, and at night I said, you will not allow me to have a physician, and if the babe dies, I will tell what is the matter with it. He said I should tell the physician how I supposed the babe got it. He went and called Dr. Charles Hooker. Dr. H. wanted to know how the child got the laudanum. I said nothing, but the Doctor said it got it from the flannel which was round his, the doctor's neck. He said he had had the neuralgia, and that he put the flannel around his neck and the child had inhaled it. The doctor had a flannel round his neck only in the night, and the babe slept in the cradle and not with the doctor. The child was six weeks old—born Oct. 28, 1852. When I went to breakfast I left the child perfectly well. There was no smell of laudanum about it. When I returned I noticed it from the mouth of the child. He never wore flannel with laudanum round his neck before nor since. After Dr. H. came, he ordered very strong *green tea*. It seemed to be better about 10 o'clock at night. The child was insensible all day. It did not recover from the effect for several days. New-Year's day of 1853 the Doctor wanted me to receive calls. I had not recovered my health. While in Cherry-street he had purchased five silk dresses for $60; they were not all silk, part cotton. He exhibited them to people and said "see how I dress my wife." I did not ask him to buy them. The pedlar of whom he bought them offered them so cheap was the reason. He showed them to John Wilcox, the organist of St. Paul's Church. I had no silk dresses at the time he bought them. I had no gaiters. He bought a velvet cloak and wanted me to line it with cotton. I told him if he could afford me a velvet cloak he could afford me a silk lining. If he could not afford silk lining he could not afford me a velvet cloak. I had never asked for such a thing. The cloak was from an old stock left by his father, who once kept store. It was very fine velvet. I had a pair of wedding gaiters, which I had worn as dress gaiters to about this time. They were worn out and he refused to get me another pair. After quarreling about it, he finally got me a new pair. When the second child was six weeks old, we went to the New-Haven House to board, and the children were put out to board. The Doctor sold one of the five dresses for $12; gave one to the wife of one of his traveling agents, and presented one to his sister. She found fault with it because it was part cotton. The other two were made up for me. At New Year's he was so anxious to have me receive calls that he had one of the dresses made up for me. I tried to dress several times to receive calls at his earnest solicitation; but was not able to sit up. He invited every one he knew, I believe, and many of them I did not know. We went to the New-Haven House to board at the suggestion of my husband. While there my children were boarding in Crown-street, between York and Park, with Mrs. Blakeslee. I used to go after breakfast and nurse my babe, after dinner again, and at nine in the evening again—frequently alone. Finally we took the children with us to the New-Haven House. After they were with us, the Doctor would not let me have a girl to take care of them. Sometimes I got the chambermaid to take care of them while I went to my meals, and sometimes he staid with them. One Sunday morning he did not come back to take care of the children so I could go and get my meal, and I dare not leave, and I had no breakfast. Staid at the New-Haven House four or five weeks, and went to the Tontine near the early part of February of 1855. In April, went back to Dixwell-street. Once in the Summer of 1852 I was making cake, and because I had on no apron, he took the eggs, butter, &c., and threw them on the floor. I always had a particular dress for baking, which I had on. I usually wore an apron, however. When we went back to Dixwell-street in the Spring of 1853, my girl was cooking doughnuts. I took a knife to measure off and show the cook how I wanted them made, and as I was dressed for the afternoon, he coming in, took some floor and threw it all over me. He swore at me being there without suitable clothes for baking. I told him I supposed he felt happier now. He often said to me in reply to questions that it was none of my *damn* business, and that I was a *damn* fool. He frequently used indecent epithets. On Christmas of '52 he made me a present of two silver fruit baskets. After my return in the Spring of '53, a neighbor, Mrs. McKee, gave a party and wished to borrow them; I told her certainly and anything else you wish. When he came home I told him and he ordered me to get them back. He finally consented that they should remain there till morning. The next morning because I was not willing to have the girl go after them and say that I wanted them, he caught the babe six months old by one leg, and held it close to the hot stove, with the poker in one hand, I went to take it and he said if I touched it he would knock its brains out. The stove was so hot that it was red and he held it over it. He held it up with the head down, by one leg. One morning breakfast did not suit him and he held the poker over and threatened to strike me, and when I called the girl, and said he was going to strike me, he laughed and tried to turn it off. I omitted to state that the doctor would not get wood; I went and ordered a load. At another time a ham was brought home and he wished it cooked. I asked him to cut it or to sharpen the large knife so that I could cut it. He roughly refused to do either, and I finally asked a gentleman who came home with him to cut the ham and he did so.

When we lived in New-York, in the Winter of 1849–'50, my husband proposed to get an office in Broadway and have it fitted up beautifully, and have it lit with gas, and he would advertise his pill and have me dressed beautifully to sell the pills and attract customers. He wished me to do this, and as my health was delicate I was shocked at the proposition. When I had been married about three months I was boarding at his sister's in Stepnay. He was going away with his sister out of town, and I wished to go with them. He refused, and was afraid his brother would examine his books during my absence, as he was one of his agents. He desired me to stay and watch the books. After he had gone one of the neighbors invited me and my sister out to tea, and I told her that I was forbidden by the Doctor to go out. She said it was not so, and that I did not wish to go. I finally went, and when the Doctor came home I was away. He was vexed, and drove down there about three-fourths of a mile. I was sitting by the window, and he beckoned me out and scolded me and said, "Did I not tell you to stay at home?" and drove off and left me to come home a foot. I was in delicate health in the Summer of '49. One other time in the Summer of '51, while I lived on Cherry-street, we went to father Bennett's in Huntington. I wished to call on my brother in Birmingham, on the road, and he refused to call, and drove me on beyond the house, across the Housatonic Bridge, and made me walk back some distance and carry my babe—one year old. He made me hurry *as he said he could not wait*. In the Spring of '53 we moved to George street house; that Summer I went to Branford; I went expecting to stay two weeks, and took the children, cradle and clothing, and babe's carriage. When we got to the Branford Point House it was in the evening, and the children were sleeping. The Doctor took the children roughly out of the cradle which was in the covered carriage, and laid them down on the stoop. We had only been there two days when the Doctor changed his mind and wanted to return home again. I expostulated with him and he went home alone. He returned every morning and would say on his return that he had a young lady to stay with him last night. I told him I didn't believe him; he said it was so, and that he gave her a gold ring and told the name of the jeweler where he got the ring. A lady used to come to our house and she refused to come in, and I saw her standing at the door with her fingers in the Doctor's buttonholes—this was the same lady which he said he staid with while I was at Branford Point. He was very unkind, so I could not keep a girl, always interfering in the cooking, and swearing at them. In the Fall I had much trouble by his letting down the furnace fire and raising the windows.

Sometimes when I was having company he would turn off the gas and leave me in darkness. This was a frequent occurrence while we lived in George-street. The Spring of '54, still in George-street, we were having our house repaired—an addition put to it. We roomed at home and took our meals at the City Hotel, had two children, one a babe, 1½ years old. He would drive off alone, and I had to send the servant for meals; this occurred several times. When I did go with him he would not wait for the servant and babe. Sometimes he would drive off from the hotel when I was putting my things on, and would not wait. Mr. Thomas, the landlord, got a hack for me, and told me to always get one and he would soon learn better. Our going to the New-Haven House was the first of my contracting any bills of any amount. I might have had a millinery bill. I thought if I was placed in a public house I should be suitably dressed, at this time not having many clothes. I was obliged to get a good many in the Spring of '54. I had an old bonnet repaired; when it was sent home the first time he saw it, he said where did you get that? Did you get charged? I told him yes, and he hitched it off my head and ruined it so I had to get another one. The doctor stripped a collar from my neck—the only nice collar I had. He seized it from behind and tore it in two parts. A lady friend afterwards repaired it for me. It was a valuable collar. At another time he seized a breast pin which I had on, and placing it on the floor, crushed it with his heel. I know of no reason why he treated me thus. He had no provocation. These occurrences took place when we lived in George-street. On one occasion we had no washing done for some time. He declined to hire a washerwoman. He neglected to buy coal—said the servant might sift the ashes and procure some in that way. I asked him to get some if it was no more than one bushel. He got enraged at me because I complained about the coal. He tore off my sun bonnet, mantilla and the thin dress which I had on. My little girl witnessed this violence and cried, saying, "Don't hurt mamma." He forbid me saying anything more about coal. A woman finally came to wash, and there not being coal sufficient, he sent her off without finishing, paying her for half a day's work. That evening I told him I could not live with him, he treated me so. He brought home with him a lawyer, a friend of us both, and I repeated my grievances in the Doctor's presence. He admitted the truth of my story, but said he could get me more dresses. I told him that it was not dresses, but good treatment which I wanted. I brought out the dress and the bonnet and showed them to the lawyer. He always seemed to think when he had been unkind to me that a few oranges and a little candy ought to conciliate me. On one occasion, I bought some clams of a man—the Doctor refused to pay for them, and the man took the clams away. The price of the clams was thirty-two cents. I generally reproached him for his parsimony and other failings in the presence of others—more frequently than when alone; my patience with him was exhausted. At one time, I went to his office for something, I think it was money, when he cursed me and said, "God d—n your soul to h—ll." During the Autumn, my father came to visit us, and my husband charged him fifty cents for his dinner. My father thought the price rather high, and he took up with thirty-seven and a half cents. I asked my father for his daguerreotype. He had it taken for me, and while I was looking at it, the Doctor snatched it from me, and tore the case apart, and stamped upon it with his foot, breaking the glass. This was because my father traveled for Mr. Baker, a former book-keeper of the Doctor's, who had been discharged. On one occasion, my father was going to New-York, and he stopped to take tea with me. At 9 o'clock the Doctor came in and threw his hat and coat out doors, and said: "Old man, what do you want here?—if you wish to stay in town all night, go to the tavern. I have thrown your hat and coat out, and if you don't go, I will throw you out after them." I then said to him, if he was going to act in this way, I hoped he would die; that I could not live with him. [Here the witness was a good deal affected, and it was some moments before she could proceed.] If I had not had two little children sleeping up-stairs, I should have left that night. I was now [Spring of 1854] in delicate health, and my husband sent for Dr. Charles Hooker. I stated to him what my case was. He gave me medicine, saying it would restore my health and have the desired effect—if it did not, it would do no injury—that it was harmless as water. My husband had previously taken me to another physician, before he called Dr. Hooker, and got some medicine from him for me. I did not take the medicine, because I knew what it was intended for. Then he sent for Dr. H.

[Here the witness stated to the Court that there were occurrences which she could not relate in public, and requested the privilege of making the statements in private to the Court and counsel, and it was agreed that the testimony should be taken privately.]

The medicine which Dr. H. gave me I declined taking, and threw it out of the window. At one time I threw it in the slop-pail, and the Doctor coming in, asked me if I had not thrown it away. I said yes. He was enraged, and seizing my parasol broke it across the foot of the bedstead. "That is the way my money is going," said he—"you are putting on airs—didn't I marry you a poor girl?" I now consulted lawyers, Messrs. Foster & Sheldon, in the Summer of '55. The Doctor annoyed me very much in looking around, in the refrigerator and cupboards. One time he brought up a quantity of mouldy potatoes, and placed them on my dressing-bureau—at another time he placed a rusty gridiron on the parlor table, afterwards charging me with neglect for not taking care of it. The first I knew of the gridiron being an ornament of the parlor was when taking some company into that room. While in George-street he disarranged the parlor furniture, throwing everything upside down. I have no recollection of ever retaliating until now. In return for his work in the parlor, I disarranged his letters and papers. I was fond of flowers, and we had many marble vases and urns in the house, and I frequently arranged flowers in them. The Doctor has on several occasions thrown them out and scattered them on the floor. The counsel whom I consulted endeavored to dissuade me from suing for a divorce—said I had children, and it would be better to try to get along with the Doctor, if possible. But when I repeated to them my trials, they consented. The Doctor, on learning that I was in earnest about a divorce, made over some property to me, to induce me to give up the idea, and took an oath on the Bible that he would never give me further cause of complaint. I at first resolutely refused to give up the divorce. But he sent for my sister and Mrs. Newman, and got the lawyers to intercede; also sent for my father, and promised him if he would prevail on me to live with him, he would buy him a horse. The Doctor cried and took on, and tore his hair, and used every persuasion, which, added to the advice of Mrs. Newman and the lawyers, and on account of the children, I finally consented, and took the deed of the house and notes of $4,100, (school-money notes,) and abandoned the petition.

Q.—Did the doctor agree to behave better? A.—He did so agree.

Q.—Did he so agree in writing? A.—He did, Sir.

Here Governor Baldwin, counsel for defendant, interposed and demanded the production of the writing if there was any such. Mr. Ingersoll, counsel for petitioner, then produced and read the following document:

Whereas, there has been in times past such conduct towards me on the part of my husband, as to render my life with him insupportable, and I instituted proceedings for a divorce from him, to insure the comfort, safety and happiness of myself and children, and whereas the said George Bennett, recognizing the justice of my complaints, and the proceedings contemplated by me, as is witnessed by his own signature hereto, promises and agrees if I will stay proceedings to give no cause of offence in future; and so to conduct in all respects as to win my confidence, esteem and affection. Now then in consideration of such his agreement and promise, and my earnest desire to avoid the pain and distress consequent upon making public the unhappy state of things existing between us, I agree in good faith to make another trial with my said husband; and if he does so conduct in future as to win my confidence, esteem and affection, then in that event all the past shall be forgiven; but if he fails to keep his agreement as herein made, my signature to this paper, nor my stay of proceedings for a divorce, nor anything done by me shall be construed as a forgiveness or condonation in law, of the past, but my right to proceed for a divorce shall be entirely unaffected thereby.

In presence of
E. K. FOSTER, GEORGE BENNETT.
JOSEPH SHELDON, Jr., MARY A. BENNETT.
August 23, 1855.

Question by petitioner's counsel—Will you state to the Court what charges you made in the presence of your counsel and that of the doctor?

I said, you know, doctor, you never keep your promises. You know you have used personal violence and swore at me. You turned my aged father out of doors, threw his coat and hat out. You have tried to destroy my children, have given one of the children laudanum, I said, have you not done so?—He said, "*Yes, but I won't do so any more.*" Mrs. Newman and the lawyers were present and heard this. That afternoon the agreement being signed, the deed was given to his father, and from his father to me, and for a little time the doctor was very pleasant and kind—for two or three weeks. Then I invited a lady to visit me, and he said she must not come. He went to bed and said he was ill, and so I sent to the lady that the doctor was ill and that she need not come. He continued being pleasant, more so than he had ever been, until we went to Cuba. He promised before the witnesses to the contract, that I should have separate apartments. [Testimony at this point reserved for private examination.] The doctor made up his mind to go to Cuba, and insisted on my leaving my children, and go with him. I did not like to do so, and said I could not go and be separated from the children. I refused to go. The Doctor worked upon my sympathies; said he was ill, and practiced going to bed daily, plead that his health was failing him, and that a trip to Cuba was necessary to restore it. I finally consented to go, and he sent me to New-York alone to procure our passage tickets by the steamer, and passports from the Spanish Consul in New-York. A gentleman offered to assist me, and said it was strange that I should be sent alone, and he went with me to get them. I obtained the passports and got our tickets. We sailed from New-York. We occupied a state-room together, and before we were out of sight [testimony reserved for private examination.] While we were in Cuba the Doctor was in the habit of placing me in charge of other gentlemen, frequently asked them to walk with me. He left me at Havana and went 150 miles into the interior, was absent several days. He wished me to follow him alone and unprotected. I declined so to do. I was informed by Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, with whom I was left, that it would be highly improper; that no ladies traveled alone without a protector, that it was not safe. The Doctor insisted that I could go, but finally Mr. Gardner convinced him that it would be improper, and he returned for me. The Doctor and myself were invited to ride out with friends, and the horse which I rode was a very hard one. The road was narrow, so that we were obliged to ride after each other. My horse rode easier in a fast canter or gallop than at a slow pace, and as the slow gait gave me a pain in the side I went ahead. After riding some distance I discovered that a gentleman, whom I did not recognize, was following me, and that my party were nowhere in sight. The road which I had taken was not the correct road. I was very much frightened. The Doctor instead of keeping me company had turned his course back and left us. I feared very much that the gentleman meant to harm me. While in Cuba the Doctor commenced persecuting me about the notes of $4,100 and the deeds. He was determined that I should give them back to him. He swore at and threatened me. [Testimony at this point reserved for private examination.] No one can imagine the extent of his persecutions, and perseverance, and I finally, in order to obtain peace, yielded. He promised he would have my children's likenesses taken on ivory, but he never had them taken. We arrived home in February, and found our January bills unpaid. The Dr. refused payment unless I would give up the notes, and said he would let the house be filled with sheriffs and attach all the furniture. The sheriffs did come. The board of our children during our absence was sued for. Sheriff Carr came with a writ, and the Dr. abused him, threatening to kick him out of doors. Threatened to sell the carriages and horses unless I gave up the notes. We kept a coach and coachman. His persecutions continued until, contrary to the advice of my friends, I gave up the notes for $4,100. I thought if I could purchase peace for that it would be cheap. He said he would never ask for the deeds, and promised to refurnish the house with mirrors, damask curtains, &c., if I would give up the notes, but after I had given the notes to him, he didn't get the mirrors nor the new furniture, but commenced about the deeds.

All Summer he persecuted me for the deeds, after we came from Cuba; he said he would continue to do so until I would be glad to give them up; he used profane language; he said "he would support me like h—l; that he was not agoing to have a conservator put over him; that Daniel Webster and Henry Clay would not submit to it, and he would not." He sent away his horses, and he said they should not come back till I gave up the deed, and he then went to all the stores where I traded and forbid them trusting me; he went to Cooley's, to Wilcox & Hall's, Waterman's, Mrs. McCarthy's millinery rooms, and Blakeslee & Plumb's; these merchants told me that they were forbid trusting me. This was in the Summer of '56. He also ill-treated my father again—threw his cane out of doors into the street, when it was run over and broken—would not wait on him at the table; nor would he allow him to conduct family worship, and said he would not do so until I gave up the deeds. I then told him if this was the way he kept his solemn promises, I should leave him. He then renewed them; I was too willing to believe him, and gave up to him; when he found I had again consulted my lawyers, the horses came back. He was kind to me then some two or three days; afterwards he became provoked and offered his horses for sale by advertisement in the papers. I sent my girl to the attic for soft water, which had been shut off, and I had to have it brought down in pails; he then cut holes in the pipes, to prevent its accumulating in the reservoir. He sent away the butcher and baker, and would not allow but a pint of milk, and refused to allow fire to the grate; he got a small second-hand, air-tight wood-stove, which he placed in the dining-room, and this was all the fire I had, except in the kitchen. To save pipe for a stove, he threatened to have it set on top of barrels: this I omitted to mention as having occurred in 1854, but he did not do it. In the Fall of 1856 I went without fire once, because he would not cut wood, and said the girl must do it; our coal was out and we had to burn wood in the grate; I managed to get some siftings, &c., and made up a fire in the sitting-room and the parlor; he came in and kicked down the grate; this was one of the occasions in which I retaliated; I went down to his office and mixed his type; I remember of only twice when I retaliated; this was once; it was necessary that we should have fire; I then went down cellar with my children, and built a fire with four-foot wood, and wrapped up myself and children in shawls; Mr. Richmond saw me sitting before this fire; my children were until late in the Winter without stockings and comfortable clothing; I had recently purchased a collar for four dollars of Mr. Waterman; I took it back to him and asked him to exchange it for woolen stockings for my children; I had repeatedly asked him to supply them with clothing, but he refused, and gave notice to merchants not to trust me; there was not a poor family in town who suffered more for fuel and food than we did; my children asked me why we had not as nice things as formerly; Christmas we had nothing for dinner, and I went out and purchased a turkey and brought it home myself; the Doctor swore at me for this; about this time he kept me on codfish and potatoes and mush and milk for three or four days; when the bills for that which I had purchased were presented, he showed them as purchases which he provided himself, when he had sworn at me at the time I got them. After we returned from Cuba, we found that there had been nothing done in the garden, except what the servant girl had done. I used to get up at 5 A. M. to work in it; the Doctor thought that I could, with the girl's help, make the garden; our man, John, would relieve me of the work by going into the garden while I was at breakfast. The Summer after our arrival from Cuba, the Doctor got angry with me, for what cause I know not, and thrashed me with a towel over my head.

Q.—Are you able to recall any provocation which caused him to assault you in this way? A.—I do not know of any cause he had to strike me; I do not pretend to say that I never annoyed the Doctor, but I claim that I have been very patient with him. The doctor furnished me with no money to obtain necessaries for the family, and forbid the butcher and the grocer charging anything to him. The grocer did, however, let me have things; the use of the horses and carriages was forbidden me, and the coachman would not bring the horses unless ordered by the Doctor, and when we went to ride together he objected to the children going with us; he didn't like to have it appear that I was mother of children so old. I was at his uncle's and aunt's in New-York; his uncle gave his aunt fifty dollars in our presence; I asked the Doctor why, when I wanted money, he would not let me have what was necessary for my wants. When I ask for money, you only give me half what I need; the Doctor replied, "don't say that again, Sissy," and gave me two dollars. During the Fall, when he thought I was going to leave him, he was very generous, and presented me with various articles of jewelry, and at the dinner table, at his uncle's in New-York, he gave me a $20 gold piece; I knew very well that he would require me to give it back to him, so I said to his aunt that I must invest it immediately or he will want it back. I therefore went out and made such purchases as were needed. When I returned I found my conjectures were correct, for when he came in, he came to me and said, "Sissy, I have an unexpected use for some money, and I wish that you would let me have that $20 gold piece again." I informed him that I had spent it. I received from him pay for stamping the agent's name on pamphlets, and earned some days thirty-seven cents a day. I wanted a crape shawl, and he gave me $13 with which to purchase it. As this sum would not purchase a very nice crape shawl, I appropriated it to the purchase of a silver castor; I know of no other instance when he gave me money, except * * * *. In the Winter of '56–'57 we were invited out to tea, and the Doctor was so well pleased with the comfortable appearance of things where we visited that when we came home he had a fire built in the parlor-grate immediately, and it was continued for a week or two. The afternoon we were out to tea, something was said about spoons, and, at the suggestion of some one present, the Doctor made me a Christmas present of a set of spoons, and a silver water-kettle; he was very kind at that time; I made the Doctor a present of a silver sugar-spoon and a silver butter-knife; after this the silver kettle was sent back to Mr. Benjamin's, where they were purchased, as I supposed, though, in fact, he never purchased them—only took them to make our friend suppose he had bought them for me; he then wished me to leave my house, and said if I did not give up the deeds, he would drag me away from home and humble me; I objected to leaving home, but he annoyed me till I knew not what to do; he had a man come and remove our furniture, and said he would get some that was better; he sold that furniture, and then took me to New-York, away from my children, under the pretence of getting a place for a residence; he took me to the Brandreth House, where I stayed two weeks; he made no effort to get a place; I wished to go home, but he would not consent; when he saw I really would go, he came with me, though he had said before that I could not go as I had no money, and the landlord would retain my trunk; I came up Monday; we stopped at the Tontine that night; while we were in New-York he had his brother pack up all our crockery, without my knowledge. Tuesday morning I went home to George-street with my children, resolved to stay there; before I got home, the Doctor got his brother to put the boxes of crockery in the cellar and to nail up the door, and a broken plate and an old spoon were all the crockery I had for three weeks; this was in March of '57; he took his meals down town at the hotel for two or three weeks; he made no provision for me or the children. I got butter, &c., and used soda crackers for plates on the marble tables; occasionally the Doctor brought us something from Gilbert's; he said he would give up the crockery, &c., if I would give up the deeds. He went to Southport and New-York, and left me alone with my children, with no food or fuel; my children begged me for breakfast, and I sent them to the Tontine to ask Mr. Scranton for food, and I went without either breakfast or dinner. He would grind his heels into the fine brocatel covering of the *tête-à-tête*, and when I remonstrated he would say "give up the deeds then," and when I asked him how he would like to have me tell of these things, he said "*Tell*—I am not fool enough to do these things before people, how can you prove it?" He told me he went to a lady (and she confirmed it) and told her he would put four hundred dollars in the bank for me, and wished her to use her influence to have me go away with him and live a short distance out of New-York, and have his office in the City; one reason why he wished me to go away with him, was, he said, that I might not be where I could bring up this thing against him. He offered me a diamond bracelet, if I would give up the deeds; this four hundred dollars was to be for the use of myself and my children, to induce me to go to New-York. Under these circumstances, I went to New-Rochelle with him in the Summer of 1857. He then put me into two small rooms, with my children. These rooms led into the hall, and one of them he nailed up, and moved the wardrobe against it and nailed it there. We had a large amount of baggage, and in order to make room for a new bureau, he turned the bedstead upside down, as the posts were long, to make room for the trunks under the bed. When we were getting ready to move, he refused me money, and I went to Mr. Merwin's and he allowed me to trade. I got one silk and one muslin dress, one $13 and the other $5. This was the only outfit I had. He took me to the White Mountains, to Newport and to Saratoga. I never urged him to go to such places. I never liked to leave my children to go to them places. He on one occasion gave me $10 to buy things for the children. In the month of August we came to New-Haven. I wished him to go direct to our house; he said he would if I would give up the deeds. I was again in delicate health. He wished me to travel with him; I objected on account of my health. He finally decided that I must go, and I went. I had to leave my children. We were at that time at the Tontine. This was either in the last of August, or in September. We went to the Blue Mountains, in Pennsylvania, and to Wyoming Valley. I was not strong enough to travel when we got to Tamaqua. I had to go to bed about 9 P. M. He wished me to resume my journey. I told him I was not able. He said I must, as he had passed a bill which was not good, and he feared they would be after him. I did not think this was so, I only thought it a plan to get me to go. I went, however. We traveled night and day, usually. We reached Wyoming Valley on Saturday. We left New-Haven on Tuesday. We only remained over Sunday and came home. When we arrived, went to board in Crown-street, and as we could not be accommodated through the winter, we had to get a new place, and I begged him to let me go home. He said he would if I would give up the deeds. I wanted to write to my father, and he would not let me have a postage-stamp or money to pay for the letter. He said it made him provoked to have me ask him for money, and he was going to cultivate that spirit. We next went to George-street, Gilbert's block. I did not wish to go, and he had my things carried there without my knowledge; remained there about two months. November and December, 1857, we had two rooms over the parlor; we furnished them; we had no bureau, no chairs; though we had a Brussels carpet on the floor. In the Summer of '56, I think, I am not sure as to dates, Mr. Jepson gave a concert at Union Hall. My little girl wished to go, and my servant girl went with her. There came up a shower, and I asked the Doctor to harness the horse and go for her. He said no, he would not expose his health. He went to bed, and I took an umbrella and went myself, and I could not get in for the crowd. I walked back and forth in Union-street till the young men insulted me by word and action. I waited till after ten o'clock. I could not have gone where I was so exposed to insult except for my child. During the Winter our house was rented to students, and he said he would do nothing to repair it as long as I had the deeds, and threatened to put a steam-engine there (to run his printing press as I suppose.)

The reasons which I name here (there are other reasons which the Court can hear alone) why I left him are these: He said he would drag me around without a home, and I had no credit, and no one would board me because people did not wish to be mixed up with our difficulties. I have no means amount for my board. My children have suffered. One of them went with bare feet two weeks on the pavement. My husband finally furnished some shoes. My husband has nearly all my summer clothes. He sent three of my dresses to my little girls, one only of which I could wear. I have earned my living in part by my needle. He published me in the papers to deter people from trusting me.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

In the Fall of '52, my nurse, Mrs. Graham, came into my room one day and my little girl aged 2½ years was crying. Doctor came in and didn't like to hear her cry, and hit her on the head and knocked her half-way over. When the second child was three weeks old, Doctor would not allow the nurse to take care of it when it cried. He said he would have it learned to stop crying without having to take it up. After we removed to George-street, Mrs. Graham called on me. Doctor went to the door; she asked where I was. Doctor would not speak, but pointed to the sitting-room where I was, and as she went in he locked the front door and put the key in his pocket. He would not give it to me to let her out, and she had to go out the back door. In the Fall of '56, he illuminated our house for the Fremont and Buchanan processions, at an expense of $25, and the next day I asked him for 25 cents to get some candles for the kitchen, and he refused to let me have it. In addition to the other reasons I gave for remaining with the Doctor after I brought petition for divorce, there was the fact that I had rather endure any suffering than be separated from my children.

At this stage of the examination the Court and counsel proceeded to a private examination of the witness upon points not suitable for a public audience which examination took the rest of the day.

This private examination was such as no respectable paper would be willing to publish, and though necessary to the decision of the case, is of no importance to the respectable portion of the community.

SATURDAY MORNING.

At the opening of the Court, Judge Waldo said that with considerable reluctance, he must decide against the application made by Mrs. Bennett yesterday, for an additional allowance from her husband, to prepare her case. Judge Waldo said that at a meeting of the nine Judges of our Supreme and Superior Court, it was agreed that it is not competent to order the husband to furnish funds to carry on the suit, where the wife is the prosecuting party.

Cross-examination of Mrs. Mary A. Bennett resumed.—At Mrs. Penfield's, soon after our marriage, I had to wash for myself and husband, and also to wash the bedding. He wished me to clean up a room where he had been making pills, and was full of dirt, more than a hogshead full. I did sweep the dirt into the middle of the room, but could not remove it. I was not accustomed to washing. I worked at millinery before marriage, was very young, and had only just learned the trade. Had to carry water quite a distance from the house. I did not urge my husband to allow me to go to New-York and hire a house soon after marriage—so far from that, I was entirely ignorant of New-York, and had to inquire my way of strangers. He gave me $100 to furnish house. Doctor did not then claim to be wealthy, but know he had a business well established. Do not think he was pressed for money. He gave me a draft for $200 when he sent me to New-York. I got it cashed at Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport, and sent him back $100 by his directions.

In relation to his putting bed-clothes on the child, I saw the bed-clothes piled up and nurse told me, in presence of Doctor, that she pulled them off and found the child under them. Do not know that for a considerable time after our marriage Doctor was very much occupied personally in his business. He never worked ten hours a day. Sometimes he worked a few hours. His mother did some of his work. Part was done in Bethel. When we went to New-Rochelle to live, in 1850, he did not carry the child. I asked him, and he refused.

I wore a red plaid shawl; Doctor wore an overcoat. I kept his books all that Summer of 1851. When we left Cherry-street, he hired a book-keeper. In New-Rochelle, I helped him make the books, out of foolscap paper and pasteboard. We remained at Brown-street house six months. We broke up housekeeping because the Doctor was very changable; we changed residences every six months, for several years. Doctor did not break up, because he could not afford housekeeping. When we boarded in Cherry-street, and I cooked the chickens for Doctor, don't know whether he wished me to eat them with him; he did not ask me to, and I should have been unwilling to insult the family by doing it. Husband said he cleared $4,000 a year, when we went to Dixwell-street house, and he was always bragging how much he was making. We were at the New-Haven House four or five weeks; my time there was taken up in going to nurse, and taking care of my babes, and mending for family, and then my husband used to take me to ride a great deal, when he went on business. When husband tore my dress in George-street house, do not remember that I provoked him by knocking off his hat; I should not wonder if I had; don't recollect telling Mrs. Lewis I was going to provoke him in that way. The provocation was by urging him so strongly to get coal when my baby was suffering. When husband kicked down the grate, do not remember any other provocation than I told. There was no draft, and the fire smoked through the joints, and blackened the marble. Think very likely there was a large stick in the grate then, because we often had to build fire of logs; was no wood cut to proper size for grate in cellar. Presume I have told story of the laudanum before—think likely I have—am not sure I told Mrs. McCarthy. I told the lawyers and Mrs. Newman, at the time of making the agreement to remain with the Doctor. If I did tell Mrs. McCarthy, I told the same story I have told now; did not tell her the baby slept in bed with myself and Doctor that night; if I did tell the story, I did not criminate my husband: I told such part of the story as would not criminate him. Have not told any one Doctor bathed his neck and chest with laudanum; he did not; but he wore a flannel with laudanum on it, around his neck.

Never told any person I loved any other gentleman than husband, in any unlawful meaning. Have said of a gentleman at our house that I loved him as a brother. Never have said if I could just get rid of Dr. I would marry some one else. I would *never* marry anybody. Have talked to Mrs. Lewis about a particular gentleman, but not in a manner which she could condemn. Remember showing a letter which this gentleman wrote to me to Mrs. Lewis. He *never* proposed matrimony to me in any form. Think likely I have spoken of this gentleman as a friend whom it was pleasant to have. Dr. Bennett brought him to the house, and he was there very frequently. Became acquainted with this gentleman in Spring of 1851. Last time I saw him was a year last Spring. My husband took me to see him at his own request. I corresponded with him in fall of 1851. Don't know when it ended, it was so long ago. Have had no correspondence with him since we came from Cuba, except letters my husband has requested me to write for him, and of which he has dictated part. Don't remember any other letters. Before that I have written letters to him, I did not wish husband to see, for they complained of his cruelty; have not written as often as once a week; sometimes there would be four or five letters a year; don't know that there were as many as that a month. Presume I have told this person I hated my husband's actions; have expressed perfect disgust with his actions and ill-treatment, to a great many people; don't know that I ever really *worshipped* husband; never have loved him; married him only at the earnest solicitation of my friends; I was urged on the ground that I had no mother—father was unable to support me, and I had to support myself. They considered Dr. B. a worthy man, and they wished me to marry him; did not say, at or about the time of marriage, that I hated Dr. B., and married him for his money, for he did not pretend to be rich then; presume I might have told Mrs. Squires I *hated* Doctor, for I never knew a young lady who had a beau, who did not say she hated him. Have said the Doctor's cruelty made me dislike him; presume I might have told some persons that I wished he was dead, when I told of his turning my father out of doors; never told anybody my only object in going to Cuba was the hope that he would die; never said that to Mrs. McCarthy; can't tell what I may have said, from which she could draw that inference. I made a provision of money to pay my own expenses back from Cuba, because I was afraid of the Doctor, and did not wish to put the ocean between myself and children, without means of getting home. I had $120 in my possession; some of it I saved, and some I borrowed. Doctor B. paid the money I borrowed. When the Doctor threw father's hat out of doors, I, after father had gone, threw the Doctor's hat out. On that occasion father and myself did not abuse the Doctor. In reply to the Doctor's threat to throw father out of doors, father told the Doctor to look out, or *he* might be thrown out.

I recollect perfectly well that I did catch Doctor by the hair and told him he ought to be killed. My feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch, to see my aged father turned out of doors. I had no murder in my heart, but think his conduct was outrageous. Did not pull his head down very far. Doctor is a strong man, though he does not look so. I did not pull him through the hall. The daguerreotype did not fall while we were engaged in scuffle, and the Doctor was not drawn on it and it was thus broken; am very positive on this. Don't remember having hold of his hair in passing to back parlor. As near as I remember, the daguerreotype was destroyed at another time. Don't remember attacking Doctor the second time. Did not rise, clutch Doctor by the hair, and say, "You old devil, I'll kill you." Think that is decidedly manufactured—am not in the habit of using such language. The $120 I provided for Cuba trip I let Doctor have to pay our passage home. Doctor was delighted to know I had had forethought enough to provide the money. Don't know if I told Doctor why I provided the money. I might—he knew I feared him. I think I did not take hold of Doctor's hair until after father had gone. In Cuba Doctor wanted me to go from Havana into the country because it was cheaper. The gentleman, Doctor left me with in Havana was not brother of landlord. His mother was there, but he did not leave me in her care. In first place, he left me in charge of Dr. Leonard and wife, and afterwards in presence of Mr. and Mrs. L. he constituted Mr. Gardner my custodian. I assented. I know nothing against Mr. G.'s character. His mother was with us part of the time. When we went into the country, the journey was by boat and cars, I think. In regard to the horseback ride in Cuba, it was not merely a ride around the inclosure of the house. It was in the evening, and we went to make a call some distance off. The gentleman's name with whom I got strayed away was Roger. Knew nothing against him then. When I came home I was in tears and frightened. I reproved him for leaving me. He said, Well, I did begin to be frightened, and I suppose it was wrong to go off and leave you among foreigners. Doctor started and went with us, and went back. He desired me to ride on with the party.

DOUGLAS AT THE SOUTH.

Senator Douglas on Slavery, State Rights, Senator Seward, Popular Sovereignty, and Territorial Expansion.

HIS SPEECH AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Senator DOUGLAS, on the 29th of November, made a political speech at Memphis, Tenn., of which we find the following report in the *Eagle and Enquirer* of the 30th:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I feel no small degree of reluctance in attempting to make a political speech to you to-day. I had quite as much experience in public discussions during this year as was agreeable to me. Of all things on earth most unpleasant is it for a man to be called upon for a speech after the election is over. Pending a contest, when the passion, and sentiments, and the patriotism of the people are aroused, a speaker has something to animate him, and to induce him to exert himself to present his sentiments in a clear light to his audience. We have just passed through a struggle in Illinois involving issues which I believe to be vital to the perpetuity of this Union, and to the peace and harmony of the different sections of the Republic. I would not to-day yield to the request to address you, but for the fact that I desire to know whether Democrats are the same in Tennessee as they are in Illinois. We have had in Illinois, during this Summer, Governor JONES, and our Democrats say that he preaches the same doctrine to them, which we hold to be orthodox in our own community. [Immense cheering.] So long as we live under a common Constitution, *any political creed which cannot be proclaimed wherever that Constitution is the supreme law of the land, must be ruinous and fatal.* Principles ought to be avowed the same in Tennessee as in Illinois; the same in Louisiana as in New-York; the same in South Carolina as in Massachusetts; the same wherever the American flag waves over the American soil. A creed of one political party in this country which cannot be thus announced and proclaimed, must be radically wrong.

In Illinois it has been my place to fight against a political organization, sectional in its character, sectional in its principles, sectional in its policy and sectional in its organization. The Republican or Abolition Party of the North constitutes the main body of all the enemies of the Democracy. There that party is necessarily sectional, appealing to Northern passions, Northern pride and ambition. [Cries of "That's so.] I have had occasion to say this on many a "stump" in Illinois this year, that they dare not cross the Ohio River and carry their principles with them. Can any political organization be sound or safe, which is confined to one section and derives its entire strength by stimulating passion, prejudice, and hostility against another section?

I am going to address you to-day as I am in the habit of addressing Illinois audiences. I do not expect to say anything but that I have said over and over again during the late canvass of my own State. In Illinois, Mr. LINCOLN, as the nominee of the Abolition Party, has distinctly defined his principles in his opening address. And prominent in his platform are two articles, namely: that a house divided against itself cannot stand; that this Government divided into Free and Slave States cannot exist; that they must all become free or all Slave—all become one thing or all another, otherwise this Government could not personally exist. The other proposition that he advanced was a crusade against the Supreme Court of the United States, because of the Dred Scott decision. Under those two propositions I took a bold, erect, explicit, and unequivocal issue. I maintained that *this Government can exist forever, divided into free and slave States as our fathers made it, each retaining the sovereign right to protect Slavery just as long as it chooses, and abolish it whenever it pleases.* [Cheers.] It is fatal heresy to say that the local and domestic institutions of the various States must be uniform and equal. Uniformity in the local and domestic institutions is neither possible nor desirable. There are many individuals North and South who think because a particular institution is beneficial in their own locality, that therefore it must necessarily be wise and useful throughout the whole Republic. I, for one, believe that this confederacy was not predicated and founded upon the basis of uniformity among the different institutions of the different States. On the contrary, our fathers knew, as well as we know, that in a republic as large and broad as this, with such a variety of climate, soil, and production, there must necessarily be a corresponding variety in the local and domestic institutions of the different States, each adapted to the interests and wants of each locality. Our fathers knew that the institutions adapted to the granite hills of New-Hampshire, were unsuited to the rice-growing plantations of South Carolina. They knew that the laws and institutions which were well adapted to the rich and fertile plains of Illinois, were unsuited to the mining districts of California. They knew that variety of climate, soil, and production necessarily created a corresponding variety in interest, requiring a dissimilarity of institutions and laws adapted to the wants and interests of each.

Hence it does not follow, because African Slavery is a good institution for you in Tennessee, that it is a wise one in Vermont or New-Hampshire. All I say on that point is this: That this Republic was founded on the principle of States'-Rights sovereignty. [Cheers.] When the Constitution was made, the Republic consisted of thirteen States, twelve of which were Slaveholding, and one was Free. The doctrine of uniformity did not then prevail, as I had occasion many times to say. But suppose this doctrine of uniformity had prevailed in the Convention that framed the Constitution, and when they were about to sign it had risen and said that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." "This Union, divided into Free and Slave States, cannot endure; they must all be Free or all Slave." Suppose they had announced to the framers of the Constitution that assumption, what would have been the result? Do you think that the one Free State would have outvoted the other twelve Slaveholding States, and abolished Slavery everywhere? On the contrary, would not the twelve Slaveholding States have outvoted the one Free State, and established Slavery, by an irrevocable provision of the Constitution, on every foot of the American Continent? [Great cheering and applause.]

Thus, you see, if this doctrine of uniformity had prevailed when the Constitution was made, it would have led to the result directly the opposite to the wishes of those who now proclaim the fatal heresy. It was then recognized as a sound policy that each State should retain its sovereign power over all of its local and domestic affairs within its own limits; should retain its separate Legislature, with the right to make laws and constitutions as should be adapted to its interests, without interference from any other State, or from the Federal Government. Under the operation of that principle, this Republic has existed up to this day. In the progress of events, the Northern States have increased more than the South, until now the North have a majority in the Senate, a majority in the House, and a majority in every department of the Government, with the power to elect a President by Northern votes, without assistance from any Slaveholding States.

The question now arises, will that North, which has thus secured its power under the operation of this great principle of State's Rights and State Sovereignty, turn about the moment it gets the control of the Government, and exercise an act of usurpation on the minority that we would never have submitted to when we were a majority? For one, I think that the very proposition, merely because they have got a majority, to exercise it over a minority to control their local and domestic institutions, is a *treasonable proposition.* ["Amen."] It is a confession that that they do not intend to carry out and administer this Government upon the principles upon which our fathers made it. It involves a confession that they would practice on one side while a minority, and then assume another when they are a majority.

I firmly believe that there is no safety to this Republic; there can be no peace, no harmony between the North and the South; there cannot be perpetuity in this Government except by the administering it in good faith, upon these principles, upon which it was made, to wit, *the right of each State, old or new, Free or Slave, to manage its own affairs to suit itself, and then mind its own business, and let its neighbors alone.* [Immense applause.] I was glad to find Mr. LINCOLN boldly avowing his principles in his opening speech. I had no desire to make the fearful contest in which I was involved, unless its results should settle permanently some great political principles. When Mr. LINCOLN took his position, I went heart and soul into that contest in order to ascertain whether or not there was any common platform upon which Northern and Southern people may live in peace forever under a common Constitution. [Applause.] I think I am doing my opponent no injustice when I say that I had driven him step by step, from almost every plank in his platform. Just at that point Mr. SEWARD, the great leader of the Republican Party, stepped into the arena and made his Rochester speech, and held up to the world the great creed that Mr. LINCOLN was about abandoning on the plains of Illinois. Mr. SEWARD's Rochester speech does not contain one new idea nor proposition; each and every one are taken from the debate in the Illinois contest, and hence when that speech was made I did feel rather a desire to make the northern route to Washington to make one speech in reply to SEWARD's version of LINCOLN's platform. But it matters not whether the platform is made by Illinois or New-York—whether by Mr. LINCOLN or SEWARD the standard bearer. The question is whether or not this novel doctrine of uniformity between local and domestic institutions shall prevail in this Government, or the old-fashioned doctrine, *the sovereign right of each State to decide for itself*, shall be maintained forever in this Republic. [Applause.] We have a proposition which Mr. LINCOLN reviewed on behalf of the Republican or Abolition party in the Illinois contest—a great crusade against the Supreme Court on account of the Dred Scott decision. Under that proposition various points were made. First, that the Dred Scott decision is unjust, wicked, and monstrous, because it was intended to deprive the negro of the benefits of that one clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States. In other words, the decision intended to deprive the negro, slave or free, of the benefits of citizenship. I then stated, as I now repeat, if such was the object or legal effect of the decision, it was the strongest argument that could be urged in support of its correctness. I hold that this Government was made by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity; and to be administered by white men, and none other; and that the negro is not, cannot be, and never ought to be, a citizen of the United States. [Cheers.] I have had occasion to advance that proposition in every political speech that I have made for the last two years. In reply to that proposition the Republicans have a set formula—a catechism. I have answered their speeches so many times I could repeat the original speech. They begin by quoting the Declaration of Independence in these words:—"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men were created free and equal, and that they were endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Then they say, "does not that say that all men are created free and equal? Is not a negro a man? If so, does not that declare that he is made equal to the white man? Does it not say that equality is conferred by divine power, and that equality is inalienable?" Then they say, "how can you reduce him to a condition of inferiority by human law or human institution?" By that syllogism the Abolitionists have succeeded in misleading a great many young children, a great many old women, and quite a number of weak old men. That process of reasoning is the whole capital stock in trade of the Abolitionists, and yet it is susceptible of an answer—an answer sustained by the history of the country, as well as by the experience of mankind.

In the first place, the Declaration of Independence, when it declared that all men were created equal, had no reference to the negro; they were not talking of negroes nor thinking of them; they were speaking of white men—men of European birth, European descent—struggling for the rights of this continent against the tyranny attempted to be imposed upon them by the powers of the Old World. And hence they spoke of white men, that they were created equal—that is, equal to their brethren across the water. If you desire evidence on that subject, I will present that testimony which I have been in the habit of submitting to the Abolitionists of the North, in confirmation of the correctness of their opinion. I remind those Abolitionists that when the Declaration of Independence was put forth every one of the thirteen colonies was a slave-holding colony. At that time every man who signed the Declaration of Independence represented a slave-holding constituency. Appealing to these facts, are you prepared to say that THOMAS JEFFERSON was so great a hypocrite as to suppose that his negro slaves were his equal by divine right and yet hold them in slavery the balance of his life. Are you prepared to say that every one of those venerated patriots who signed the Declaration of Independence were such great hypocrites as to say that the negroes were their equals, and yet never emancipated a slave nor conferred political equality upon them. Those very facts are sufficient to show that they had reference to white men and not to negroes and other inferior races, when they declared the equality of all men.

Here I desire to say as I have said on all occasions at the North, that *it does not follow because a negro is not our equal that therefore he must necessarily be a slave.* On the other hand, I have ever said and now repeat to you that humanity requires that we, the white men, should extend to the negro race and to every other inferior race every immunity and facility which can be granted safely and consistently with the good of the community where he lives. [Cries of "Good."]

Humanity and Christianity demand that much at our hands. With reference to this principle there will be, there can be no difference of opinion. The question arises, what is the nature and extent of the rights we avow to extend to the negro? My answer to that question is this—it is a question which each State under the Constitution has a right to decide for itself. We in Illinois have decided that question. We began as a Territory, establishing hereditary Slavery within it and maintaining it for twelve years, until we found it was not good for us to have Slavery, and hence we abolished it.

When we abolished it we provided that the State would not hold slaves, nor could the negro hold citizenship there. I will not stop to inquire of you whether you like or dislike that system of policy which we adopted in Illinois. I shall not discuss it for the reason that, with all due respect, it is none of your business whether it is a good policy or not. [Immense applause.] It is enough for my purpose that Illinois is a sovereign State and by virtue of her sovereignty, had the right to adopt that line of policy. It suits us, and that is enough, whether it suits any one else on earth or not. [Laughter.] If you people of Tennessee don't like our policy, just stay at home and let us alone. Having thus settled a line of policy for ourselves in Illinois, one that we believe to be just and proper to ourselves, we have exhausted all the power we have upon that subject. We have nothing to say, whether Slavery is right, or wrong, whether it is a blessing or a curse; whether it is necessary or unnecessary in other States. We say to you, gentlemen, *do as we did, work out your own salvation by your own experience.* If it is a blessing, hug it to your bosoms. If it is not—if it is a curse, live under it until you can dispose of it as you may think best. All we ask is, that we in Illinois shall have the liberty to maintain our own line of policy without interference of New-England on the one side, or Southern States on the other. I am aware that our policy in regard to negroes differs from every other State in the Union. In New-York they allow a negro to vote if he owns $250 worth of property. While I never saw the wisdom or justice of his voting at all, and of making the property qualification a test, New-York being a sovereign power, if she chooses to retain that line of policy, it is her business, not ours. In Maine they allow the negro to vote on an equality with the white man. While I would never permit a negro to vote at all, nor exercise any political rights, nor be a citizen in any State where I could control it with my vote, yet if Maine is content with her policy, and will pursue it and mind her own business, and let us alone, I will not interfere with her; but she must not try to engraft her policy upon us. She must not send her missionaries among us. We do not choose to argue it with them—we argue it with our own people; we argue it at home, but not with other States. If you want Slavery here in Tennessee, have it; if it is for the good of your people, keep it. You must be satisfied with it at home, and not try to force it upon us. We have just as much right to exclude it as you have to introduce it. If you will be content with exercising that power which, under the Constitution, Tennessee possesses, and let us alone, we will be friends with one another without any disturbing cause of irritation. So far as this question of Slavery is concerned, it is so clear that it is a local and domestic institution, that no other State has a right to interfere with, that it seems to me it cannot, does not admit of an argument. What is the just institution and policy with reference to Slavery in the Territories?—that has been the great disturbing element of discord between the North and South. The North have seemed to labor under the delusion that it, as a section, had a distinct right and interest in making as many Free States and Territories as possible.

Many of you in the South labor under the same delusion, in making just as many Slave States as possible. With all due regard to your actions on this subject, permit me to say, that *neither the North as a section nor the South as a section has any right or interest in that question of Slavery in Kansas.* [Applause.] The Constitution recognizes no such distinction as North and South. The Constitution recognizes one Republic—thirty-two Sovereign States, and all other distinctions than those separate States are unauthorized by the Constitution. For the North to interfere and try to deprive the people of Kansas of Slavery when they want it, is a violation of the people of Kansas, but not of the South. For the South to interfere and try and plant Slavery in Kansas contrary to the will of the people, is a violation of the people of Kansas, but not those of the North. It is no violation of Northern or Southern rights to say that the true principles of its Constitution shall be carried out in all time to come. Hence, whether Slavery shall or shall not exist in Kansas, is a question for the people of Kansas, with which no State of the Union nor the Federal Government has any right to interfere one way or the other.

Now I will tell you right here why it was that I opposed the Lecompton Constitution—though I never intend to revive the strife and acrimony that grew out of it—yet I will tell you why I opposed that instrument. I stated in my opening speech that I opposed the Lecompton Constitution, not because of the Slavery clause contained in it—I opposed it *because I believe it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas.* [Applause.] Others think it was the act and deed of that people. But I say you had no right to force it upon Kansas unless it was their act, embodying their will. I stated then, and repeat now, that if Kansas wanted Slavery, she ought to have it—if she did not want it, it should never be forced upon her if I could prevent it. Whether she should have it or not is her own business, and nobody else's. But I do not believe that the Lecompton Constitution was their act and deed, or embodied their will. I then asserted, and I repeat to you to-day, that under our system of Government no power on earth can rightfully force a Constitution down the throats of an unwilling people; it is a violation of the great fundamental principles of self-government. It is no excuse for a Slave State to say that Slavery is a good thing; it is no excuse for a Free State to say that Freedom is a blessing. Bear in mind you had no right to force a good thing on an unwilling people; but by assuming that it is a good thing or a bad one, you violate the great principles of State sovereignty. It is for the people of Kansas to decide for themselves whether Freedom or Slavery is a good or a bad thing; and the very question of its goodness or its badness is to be decided by the people who are to live under that Constitution, and not by the North or the South outside the new State. I shall not go into an argument to show whether I was right or wrong on the point as to whether Lecompton embodied the will of the people of Kansas. I only state that the result of the votes on the "English Bill," rejecting the Lecompton Constitution by eight to one, is sufficient testimony to my mind that the people did not want it. If they wanted Lecompton I was willing that they should have it. If they wanted a new one, I was willing that they should have that. I intended then, as I intend at all times, to stand firmly by my principles of the constitution, and the sovereignty of the States, no matter whether it benefits this or that section. [Applause.] And permit me to say to the Democrats here present, that I never knew a democratic party, if they departed from its principles on a plea of expediency, without in the end receiving just retribution for the abandonment of that principle. [Applause.] The policy is ever of Union men, of Constitution-loving men, of friends of States Rights, and States Governments to stand firmly by our principles and carry them out in good faith, then should expediency take care of itself. It is not right for me to go before the Northern people and ask them to abandon their principles in order to give greater power to the North by securing another free State? And if you admit it to be treason to the Constitution to appeal to Northern passion, interest and pride, how much less treasonable is it for a Southern man to say, let the South seek by the same means to strengthen herself, although it is a violation of principle? I do not pretend to say whether there has been an abandonment of principle; you decide for yourselves whether Lecompton embodied the popular will of Kansas. If it did, it was right. If not, it was wrong; and no Southern support could make it right—no Northern opposition could make it wrong. I say Lecompton is dead. Peace to its ashes. I hope that another such question will never arise. I believe that a Territory making a Constitution, and coming into the Union, should have just such Constitution as they want, and I will resist any attempt—whether for the benefit of the North or the South—to force it down their throats against their will. [Cheering and applause.]

One word more. Several gentlemen have called on me, and asked me what I meant or thought by *the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty* as enunciated in my Freeport speech in Illinois. I mean that I stand by the Constitution as our fathers made it; by the constituted authorities as they exist; by the decisions of the Supreme Court as they are pronounced. [Applause.] By the decision in the Dred Scott case, it will be found, by reading Chief Justice TANEY'S decision, that Slaves are decided to be property on equal footing with other property, and that consequently the owners of that species of property have the same right to take it into a Territory as the owner of any other property. [Cries of "Good," and immense applause.] The Illinois Democracy accept that decision as the authoritative exposition of the Constitution, and on that point I concur. ["Good."] Now the question arises, *what is the condition of that property after it gets into the Territory?* You, in the Slave-holding, and we, in the Free States, whatever our occupation may be, have an interest in knowing what our legal rights are when we get there. I believe I said in Freeport that when you get into the Territory with your property on an equal footing with all other property, *it is all subject to the local law for its protection without reference to the different character of it.* If you go there with your horses and your mules, whether it shall be taxed or exempt is a question for the Territorial Legislature. If you go there with your dry goods, whether you shall sell without license or be compelled to get a license is a question for the local legislature. If you go there with your liquor the manner of your selling it is a question to be determined by the local laws. You may say you do not think it just for them to discourage one species of business for the benefit of another, but how are you going to help it? I do not wish to mislead you by these views. If you are wise you wont be misled, but will think for yourselves. If your slave property is not subject to the local law for its protection, what protection have you got for it? Suppose the local legislature do not make any slave law at all; suppose they do not pass any law furnishing a remedy for the violation of your rights, can you hold your slaves a day? Non-action is exclusion. *The omission to furnish law protecting property amounts to practical exclusion.* Is there any lawyer, any well informed man who will controvert that proposition? *Now suppose the local legislature refuses to make a law to protect your property how are you going to compel them to do it?* Perhaps they will make it and perhaps they will not. I will tell you when they will and when they will not. Whenever a Territory has a climate, soil and production making it the interest of the inhabitants to encourage slave property, they will pass a slave code and give it encouragement. Whenever the climate, soil and production precludes the possibility of slavery being profitable, they will not permit it. You come right back to the principles of dollars and cents. I do not care where the migration in the Southern country comes from; if old JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS should raise a colony in Ohio and settle down in Louisiana, he would be the strongest advocate of slavery in the whole South; he would find when he got there his opinion would be very much modified; he would find on those sugar plantations that it was not a question between the white man and the negro, but between the negro and the crocodile. He would say that between the negro and the crocodile, he took the side of the negro. But, between the negro and the white man, he would go for the white man. The Almighty has drawn the line on this Continent, on the one side of which the soil must be cultivated by slave labor; on the other by white labor. That line did not run on thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, for thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes runs over mountains and through valleys. But this slave line meanders in the sugar fields and plantations of the South (the remainder of this sentence was lost by the confusion around the reporter.) And the people living in their different localities and in the Territories must determine for themselves whether their "middle bed" is best adapted to slavery or free labor.

Hence, under the Constitution there is no power to prevent a Southern man going there with his slaves any more than a Northern man. *His property, when it gets there, is subject to local law for protection.* There will be found in that local Legislature power of deciding if they do not want it, and of encouraging it if they do want it. It is folly for you to entertain visionary dreams that you can fix Slavery where the people do not want it; and it is equal folly for the Northern fanatic to think that he can abolish by law where the people do want it. The people of each locality are the best judges; they will act for their own interests. They won't care whether they are penetrating New-England or South Carolina; they will look to their own homes and firesides, and the interests of their children and grandchildren as their own good and the good of posterity may require, regardless of the controversies North or South. It is no use to disguise the fact—if the people of a territory want Slavery they will have it; if they don't want it you can't force it on them. I am content with that result.

I don't think that under our system of Government that Slavery ought to be forced upon any people against their will. You of the South must be content in leaving your slave property in the same category, to be protected in the same manner, by the same principles as all other property. Whenever you take the ground that slave property requires different protection from other property, and you call upon Congress to furnish it, * * you might as well intrust your infant to the tender embrace of a bear, as your infant Territory to the gentlemanly embrace of Northern Abolitionists. If, therefore, we act upon the principle laid down by Mr. BUCHANAN in his acceptance of his Cincinnati nomination, and as expounded by the Supreme Court under the Constitution, that Congress should "keep hands off" and never interfere one way or the other; but that the Territory shall be free or slave, just as our people desire, then there will be peace and harmony between all the States of this Union. I do not believe there is any other common ground of peace for these great principles.

If non-intervention of Government, State rights and State sovereignty can be maintained, the Union can exist. If these principles of State sovereignty in the old States and the new are maintained, then America can fulfill the expectations of its most sanguine friends in all time to come. Then these United States can fulfill its destiny, being the light to teach the nations of the old world, a just constitutional liberty. Then America will increase and expand indefinitely, as our Republic shall increase. It is folly for us to imagine that because we now have territory enough we never shall need any more. When this Republic was made, its original boundaries were enough, but a few years' increase found us cramped, and we demanded more. We required Louisiana to open a road to the Rocky Mountains. We required Florida to open a road to the Gulf. We annexed Texas with California and New-Mexico. We have now Territory enough, but how long will it be enough? One hive is enough for one swarm of bees, but a new swarm comes next year, and a new hive is wanted. Our nation is a young nation, increasing by natural growth and increasing by emigration, and our boundaries must be enlarged. You may like it, or you may dislike it—you can never fulfill your destiny without it. Men may say we shall never want anything more of Mexico. We were told so when the treaty was made; that the greatest boundary should never be disturbed except by the consent of the two Republics; declaring that if any question arose, we would not annex it. I knew the time would come when we would be compelled to take more.

[Judge DOUGLAS here alluded to his resistance to the ratification of the treaty with Mexico, and also touched upon the Central American question, but owing to the confusion around him, our reporter was unable to hear what he said.] He said that General CASS asked him what he wanted with Central America. He replied that the time would come when we were bound to have it. "Why," said he, "it is too far off." Yes, a great way off; it is nearly half way to California, and on the direct road there. [Laughter.] I do not want Central America any more than I did in '50; but the time will come when our destiny, our institutions, our safety will compel us to have it. I am unwilling now to pledge our faith as a nation in that which I am certain our grand-children would do. So it is with the Island of Cuba. I do not care whether you want it or not. It is a matter of no consequence whether we want it or not; we are compelled to take it, and we can't help it. [Immense applause.]

The Judge here alluded to the fact of its commanding the entrance to the Mississippi, and that although it was now subject to the Spanish Crown, and that the Spanish Crown was fast falling to pieces, and said that when the time came, that Cuba must go in into the hands of France, England, or any other European power we would be bound to take it. Hence, he would never consent to any line of policy inconsistent with our taking it when our interest, our honor, and safety required us to do so. He did not wish to hasten the acquisition of any more territory. He said it would come fast enough. But our brethren must be prepared for it, and not have our guest come and take us by surprise and find us unprepared to give him a night's lodging when he comes. Our policy must be in harmony with our destiny. Our destiny is to increase until we become the strongest power on the face of the globe. We must go on until we are capable of carrying out, in good faith, the great Constitution and principles upon which our Government was founded. This Government is a confederation of sovereign, independent States, each having the right to have just such a Constitution as it pleases; each having a Constitution different from every other, and requiring laws and institutions different from every other. Variety, dissimilarity, local law and local institutions is the great principle on which the safety of the Republic rests, and not that fatal heresy that the States must all be free or all slave."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 4330, 15, 287, 2373, 2315, 1721, 2143, 2145, 1631, 220, 957, 408, 427, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2405. *Part II.*—Same as for Thursday, Dec. 2.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 492, 493, 100, 147, 646, 647, 648, 691, 692, 697, 447, 700, 706, 716, 717, 718, 727, 737, 739, 745, 746, 428, 347, 184.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 3.

Alexander Smith vs. *Alvin Higgins et. al.*—The Jury in this case were unable to agree, and were discharged by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Charles L. Frost et al. vs. *Robert Lewin.*—Case settled—all the amendments allowed.

In the matter of L. B. Knapp, a lunatic.—Prayer granted.

Henry S. Van Riper vs. *Mary H. Pearcy.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wm. A. Kobbe vs. *Abraham [illegible].*—Amendments, one to eleven inclusive, allowed, with plaintiff's finding of facts; also, note correction in 30th line, p. 6, of defendant's case.

Mary L. Beers vs. *George T. Beers.*—Report to be confirmed on referee adding his name to the *jurat* of the last deposition.

DIVORCE CASES.

Augusta Passamore vs. *John W. Passamore.*—Divorce granted.

Antoinette E. Johnson vs. *Peter W. Johnson*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Rudolph Garrigan vs. *Philip H. Loescher.*—Verdict set aside and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Abijah P. Cummings vs. *Gouverneur Morris.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Henry O. Andrews vs. *William B. Clerke.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Anna C. Karl, Administratrix, vs. *Henry Maillard.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

The Marine Bank of New-York vs. *Nelson Clements.* Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Charles M. Baldwin, Administrator, vs. *The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Henry P. Fessenden vs. *James H. Woods.*—Order to be settled.

Henry P. Hall vs. *Edward Morrison.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Mr Edward C. West.

WILL OF THE LATE JAMES P. ALLAIRE.

This instrument has been in the course of Probate, in this Court, since the 15th of September last, by adjournment from time to time, and has occupied the exclusive attention of the Court for the last seven days, and promises to do so for some time to come.

The instrument is dated and was corrected in October 1850, and after giving legacies of $100 each to a son and two daughters, $500 to two grand-daughters and a farm and $100 to another son, devises the residue of his estate (a large quantity of land in New-Jersey, of uncertain value; he left no personal property) to his second wife, who is the Executrix for her life and over to his and her son—the others being the children of his first wife.

The testimony as to the mention of the instrument was put in at the sitting of October 8.

The whole instrument, including the attestation clause, which is in the form required by the statute, was proved to be in the handwriting of the testator. The late Mr. Abraham Halsey, one of the subscribing witnesses, seems to have been most relied upon by the testator to prove the due execution of his will, as he witnessed several other wills for him previously, which Mr. Allaire subsequently revoked, and he was Mr. A.'s friend. This signature was duly proved. Mr. A. seems to have called in two other witnesses, in order merely to comply with the statute. They were examined, and the first, Mr. Lucius Hart, of New-York, testified that he "had some acquaintance with Mr. Allaire—recognized his own signature as a witness to the will—cannot swear that he did see Mr. A. write his name to the will; can only say witness wrote his own name there; is not acquainted with Mr. A.'s handwriting, but remembers witnessing a paper for Mr. A., which he called 'his will;' this was several years ago—the date is on the paper—can only say how long ago by the date on the paper, which is October, 1850; Mr. Allaire stept into his store and said, 'he would be glad to have him witness his will,' or words to that effect; went with Mr. A., but can't recollect where, and witnessed the will; after signing it and it was completed, Mr. A expressed his thanks to all, the witness and the others, and said, 'I hope it may be a long time before you will be called upon to prove, &c;' this was with a pleasant expression; knows that others were present; does not recollect that Abraham Halsey or Benjamin Tatham were present, nor any other person, to swear them; thinks there were three or four persons present; heard Mr. A. say, 'Gentlemen, this is my will,' or 'Mr. Hart, this is my will;' thinks he has stated all that occurred, as near as he recollects; his recollection of signing the will is perfect; was much engaged in business at that time, unusually so, as he was settling the affairs of his partnership, recently dissolved, &c., &c."

Mr. Benjamin Tatham, of New-York, was the other witness, and testified that he knew Mr. Allaire; won't say that he can recognize his signature as his handwriting; acknowledges his own signature attached to the will; cannot be mistaken about his own signature; has no recollection about the matter; his recollection relative to it has entirely failed; has an indistinct impression that Mr. A. did call upon him on one occasion relative to some such matter; it may have been this identical matter; has an impression that Mr. A. called at witnesses' house, and said he wished witness to do something for him—to witness a paper; witness was at that time very much occupied about his own business, an important lawsuit, which absorbed his mind, and Mr. A. had been a witness for him in that lawsuit; he had used Mr. A. as a witness, and when Mr. A. called upon him. he said he now wanted him to do something for him; would have done anything for Mr. A., &c., &c.

The custody of the will, since the death of the testator was duly proved, but there was no other evidence introduced relative to the execution which was material. The contestants offered none, and the testimony as to the execution of the instrument was here closed.

Whereupon Mr. Dunning, for contestants, asked for time to prepare his legal argument upon this part of the case.

Mr. B. Cozzens, for the executrix, expressed his readiness and desire to argue that question at once.

To which Mr. Dunning replied that the contestants had other points, viz., that Mr. A. frequently declared in his life-time that he had another will—that "he was under undue influences and was kept from intercourse with his family."

The adjournment was granted, but when the time arrived, the Surrogate said he did not wish to hear the proposed legal argument, and called upon the contestants to put in their evidence on these three points.

On a subsequent day, Ex-Judge Beebe for the contestants, made a very bold and strong statement of a great variety of things they expected to prove, which are all flatly denied by the executrix, and as to which there have already been some very improper statements in the newspapers; and as this part of the case is now going on, and the evidence, though denied by the executrix to be at all relative to the case if it were true, is very voluminous, it would be neither proper nor practicable to report it at present. As the case progresses it may be interesting to continue this report.

One son by first marriage does not contest.

Counsel for the executrix, Messrs. B. Cozzens and S. D. Cozzens.

For the different contestants, Messrs. Fullerton and Dunning; Beebe, Dean and Donohue; D. C. and John Winslow, W. Q. Morton, H. Morton and John Berry.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total
Ashes, bbls	58	49		107
Flour, bbls	15,400	3 536	2,251	21,187
Corn Meal, bbls	—	—	1,439	1,439
Wheat, bushels	—	—	1,707	1,707
Corn, bushels	—	—	5,036	5,036
Oats, bushels	—	—	5,200	5,200
Malt, bushels		560	—	560
Provisions, pkgs	1,141	1,172	349	2,662
Whisky, bbls	200	—	—	200

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,440 bbls., including 1,073 bbls. Pots, and 367 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—No. 1 Quercitron was freely offered in Philadelphia at $30 ℔ ton, but was neglected, during the week.

COFFEE—Sales to-day included only 100 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 100 bags Rio at 11¾c.; and 150 bags stained St. Domingo at 8¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly purchased, to-day, though prices have favored buyers.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
Middling, ℔ lb	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12½	12⅝	13	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity for State and Western Flour. The demand is moderate from the home trade, and limited from shippers. Prices of low brands tend downward. Other kinds are steady. Sales 7,800 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	3 40@ 4 10
Standard Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Standard Extra State	4 75@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 75

Canadian is in limited demand at former rates; sales 425 bbls., at $5@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in moderate request at old figures; sales 1,600 bbls. at $5@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands and $5 50@$875 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request, and desirable lots bring rather more satisfactory prices. Sales 27,500 bushels, including prime white Canada on terms not ascertained; prime white Michigan at $1 40; choice red Indiana at $1 25; very choice Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 12½; mixed Western at $1 18; prime white Kentucky at $1 45; poor white Southern at $1 15, and red Southern at $1 14, ℔ bushel. Corn is inactive, being held above the views of purchasers. Sales have been confined to 16,500 bushels, including mixed Western, at 76c.@77c., and yellow Jersey at 75c.@77c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in request, and is very firm; sales 4,000 bushels State at 78c. ℔ bushel. Barley is moderately inquired for, at about previous figures; sales 9,000 bushels ordinary State, at 70c @72½c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request, and prices favor sellers. We quote Canada at 53c.@54c.; Western, 51c.@53c; State, 47½c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request at firmer rates. Sales 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for old Mess; $18 25@$18 50 for new Mess; $18 50 for (1 000 bbls.) Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within two weeks; unascertained price for (500 bbls.) Mess, deliverable between Jan. 1 and May 1; $18 for (1,000 bbls.) Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller during all the Summer months of 1859, and $14 25@$14 50 for Prime, here, ℔ bbl. Pickled Meats are quiet, including Hams at 9¼c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive, at old rates. Lard is less active at former rates; sales, to-day, 475 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant and languid; sales 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess, $11@$12 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand; at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 90 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 150 hhds. Cuba at 6¼c.@7¼c.; and 80 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@8¼c.; also, by auction, 50 hhds. do., 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO.—Crude has been in limited request at former rates. Manufactured has been in fair demand at full prices. Sales during the month of November 13,424 pkgs. in 1858, against 7,873 pkgs. in 1857. Stock Dec. 1—31,365 pkgs. in 1858, against 43,895 pkgs. in 1857. We now quote best brands, 5s and 8s at 22c.@26c; common do., old and new stock, 12c.@17c.; ½ lbs. fine 25c.@30c.; lbs., No. 1, 25c.@28c; 32s, 22c.@24c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY is in demand at 25c., but is generally held at 25½c. ℔ gallon; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at 25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive. For Liverpool, the engagements included 25 tons Cheese at 25s.; and 50 tons Cake at 15s. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Glasgow, 150 tcs. Beef at 5s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: A ship from New-Orleans to Cronstadt, Cotton, at 11-16d.; one from New-Orleans to Trieste, 1⅝c.; one, 695 tons, from Apalachicola to Liverpool, 9-16d.; one from Mobile to Liverpool, 9-16d.; privilege to Havre, 1⅝c.; one, 816 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, $5,000; a bark, 1,200 tons, to Rochelle and back to a port in United States, $33 ℔ ton; a schr. to Pernambuco and back, Sugar, 90c. ℔ bag; a brig 220 tons, from Orange Mills, Florida, to Demerara, $12; one from Jacksonville to Point Petre, Gaud., $12, and back from south side Cuba, Sugar, 40c.; one from Jacksonville to north side Cuba and back 47½c., and $3 for Sugar and Molasses; a schr., 180 tons, to a windward Island and back, $1,800; a vessel to a port in West Indies and back, $1,200; a schr. from St. Domingo to New-York, Logwood, $4 50; a brig, 320 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a bark, 318 tons, to Havana, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, from St. Johns River to north side Cuba and back, $2,025; one, 200 tons, to Bermuda, $650; a brig, 270 tons, to New-Orleans and back, (taking cargo to Key West,) $3,000; a schr. to Galveston, bricks, $6 ℔ M.; a Br. bark to Havana at a rate ℔ month; a Br. brig to London, Naval Stores, a brig and schr. to Pernambuco, privilege of Bahia and back to New-York, and a ship and a bark to New-Orleans, on private terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 BROADWAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1858, and
Every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson.
Lord Dundrerry	Mr. Sothern.
Coyle, attorney-at law	Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock.
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters.
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene.
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells.
Augusta } her daughters	Miss Effie Germon.
Georgiana } her daughters	Mrs. Sothern.
Mary Meredith	Miss Sarah Stevens.

To conclude with the celebrated Zoological sketch, entitled
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

Charles Beeswing	Mr. Sothern.
Mr. Chili Chutnee	Mr. Burnett.
Jacob Mutter	Mr. Peters.
Arabella	Miss Effie Germon.
Dolly Mutter, housemaid	Miss Marion McCarthy.

With the song "Who'll have me?"
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,
but eleven nights longer.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
JOCKO (by request.)
Gabriel..........as..........Jocko.
THE FESTIVAL DANSANTE,
by Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss Frances, Mons. Mathieu.
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Francois..........as..........Master Tricks.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
MONDAY EVENING—First appearance of the eminent artiste and authoress,
Miss VANDENHOFF,
and the celebrated tragedian,
Mr. SWINBOURNE,
in an entirely new play, entitled,
WOMAN'S HEART,
supported by Grace, Canoll, J. Moore, Jordan, Whiting, Miss Ada Clifton, &c.
During the evening, Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER'S unrivalled orchestra.
To conclude with
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
with Miss Julia Daly in six characters, songs and dances.
Doors open at 6½; performance at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7 o'clock.
TWO CHARMING COMEDIES.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
MR. WALLACK,
Having recovered from his long and severe illness, will make his first appearance, in two years, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1858.
Performance commences with
WILL AND THE WAY; OR, THE INDIAN'S REVENGE.
To be followed by
RICHARD HOFFMAN, OR SMILES AND TEARS.
After which, the Musical Burlesque
CRUEL MAGPIE AND FATAL SPOON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 6.
The performances will commence with
ROLFE, OR THE RED RIGHT HAND.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Farce of
PLOUGHMAN TURNED LORD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns..........Sam Lathrop and Tony Paster
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
THE THREE LOVERS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION

For the representation of agriculture, horticulture, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,

AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.

The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers.

HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
AUG. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

ON EXHIBITION.

The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

MME. MADELEINE JOHNSON-GRÆVER,

Encouraged by the success she achieved at her concerts during the past season, begs to announce that she will give her first

GRAND PIANO-FORTE RECITALS
On FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10,
At DODWORTH'S SALOON,

And will perform selections from the works of the most celebrated masters of the classical, as well as modern schools, including several interesting compositions of great European reputation, which will be performed for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA. Particulars in future advertisements.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (3d week) the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 620 Broadway.

ARTISTS intending to deposit painting, statuary, &c., in the Gallery of Fine Arts, at the Fair and Exhibition of the American Union will oblige the Committee by sending them in immediately for arrangement by gas-light. Private parties having to send works of art will please do so at once. By order of the Committee.

S. L. LEWENHERZ, Chairman.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents

ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will give a
SECOND CONCERT
At Dodworth's Rooms on THURSDAY, Dec. 9. Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Trio," (piano, violin, violoncello,) and introduce his "Scherzo Eroico," (piano, violin.) Particulars in future advertisements.

FLORENTINE GALLERY.

No. 618 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND EVENING, With a superb collection of Classical Statuetic Paintings, representing the chaste and beautiful form of lovely Woman, unsophisticated and unadorned.
Admission..........Twenty-five cents

MR. ERNEST PERRING, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, intending to reside permanently in New-York City, will devote himself to those who wish to perfect themselves in the art of Italian or English singing, or the study of the piano-forte. Mr. Perring has permission to refer to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, and may be addressed at his residence, No. 60 West 9th-st., or to care of either Mr. Chas. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, or Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.

FAIR FOR THE RELIEF OF SEAMEN'S FAMILIES, at the Cooper Institute, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., continuing during the week. Admission 25 cents, children 10 cents. Remember the sailor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE HUGUENOTS.
Second and last night of
MLLE. POINSOT,
principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera, Paris.
Second and last night of
THE HUGUENOTS,
and most positively the last night of the season.

Sale of seats for to-night's "Huguenots," and to-morrow's Farewell Benefit of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, commences
THIS MORNING, at all the Ticket Offices.

The sale for Wednesday's Matinée, (after which the company leave by special train for Boston,) commences on Tuesday morning, at the music stores and hotels.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the "Huguenots," the doors will open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

Second and last appearance in America of
MLLE. POINSOT,
principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her second appearance in the great rôle of
VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.
MONDAY Dec. 6, at 7½. Doors open at 6¾.
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season. The three great female parts will be sung by
MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LABORDE, MLLE. GHIONI.
The male rôles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI,
PIKANESER, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and
CARL FORMES,
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by
MLLE. SOTO and Mr. DENNSTEADT.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will comprise the same strength of talent as last season.
TO THE PUBLIC—MLLE. POINSOT.

The departure of the company by special train on Wednesday, after the Matinée, prevents the director offering to the public another opportunity of hearing Mlle. Poinsot after to-night's performance. No prima donna has appeared under more disadvantageous circumstances. The difficulty in again mounting an opera of such importance as are the "Hugenots," with, for the most part, new artists, has limited her *début* to the two last nights of the season. The unavoidable postponement last Friday had an injurious effect; Saturday evening, besides, is the most unfashionable evening of the week. To these may be added the pelting rain storm which alone most sadly interfered with the success of the opera. Yet, in spite of all these most serious drawbacks, Mlle. Poinsot has achieved a triumph which cannot fail to spread rapidly through the country. This remarkable success may not have been expected by the public. Mlle. Poinsot is too young to possess a reputation like Grisi or a Lind. She has never sung in any other city except Paris, which, although the first musical city in the world, unjustly ranks in American estimation as second to London. But this success has been confidently relied upon by Mr. Ullman, who has watched her from the beginning of her career six years ago, and avails himself of the expiration of her Parisian contract immediately to engage her for New-York. He has always looked upon her as the only legitimate successor to Grisi, both as regards voice, musical cultivation, and tragical talent of the highest rank. Flattering as this success must be to the feelings of Mlle. Poinsot and the director, it is equally creditable to the taste of the New-York public, who in their rapid appreciation of Mlle. Poinsot have shown that a great artist can succeed without preliminary preparations, for none have been made for Mlle. Poinsot.

In conclusion, the director expects some credit at the hands of the public, not only for having presented such remarkable stars as are found in his company, but for having presented them in their true light. He has claimed for Mlle. Piccolomini the position of being the most fascinating singer now before the public; for Mme. Laborde that of being the most brilliant singer in oravura; and for Mlle. Poinsot that of being a great dramatic artist and a tragedienne of the highest degree. This has been acknowledged by the Press, which, after all, is the true index of public opinion.

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 7, close of the season,
Farewell night and benefit of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
and her farewell appearance in New-York, prior to her departure for Boston, Philadelphia, the West and South.

The sale of seats for Mlle. Piccolomini's benefit commences this morning.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S benefit and farewell appearance will comprise two performances—an
OPERA ON TUESDAY EVENING.
A MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY, at 12½.
The entertainments of Tuesday evening will consist of the whole of Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
when
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
for the first time in America, will sing her celebrated rôle of Lucia. On the same occasion
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
will make his first and only appearance this season at the Academy of Music.
SIGNOR FLORENZA
will appear for the first time as Ashton.
On the same evening will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
the third act of Donizetti's famous Opera of
THE MARTYRS,
including the celebrated prison scene.
Mlle. Piccolomini as..........Paulonia
Signor Lorini as..........Polliato
THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY
will comprise
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.

The arrangements for Wednesday's farewell Matinee will be complete during the day, and will be published to-morrow. The sale of the Matinee tickets commences likewise to-morrow at the hotels, music stores, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES

For Mlle. Piccolomini's Benefit and farewell appearance.

The price of admission for Tuesday evening will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.

The price of admission to the Matinée, $1, as at the former Matinées.

NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Tuesday's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
ON DEC. 14, 16 and 18,
in aid of the Fund of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association take great pleasure in announcing that they have perfected arrangements by which they will be enabled to give a

GRAND FESTIVAL,

to continue three days, and which will embrace a greater variety of entertainment than has ever been offered to the public on any occasion.

On (Tuesday, Dec 14,) the First Day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a
GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL,
(Grand Bal Paré.)
on a scale of unprecedented brilliancy—a great number of our leading citizens having consented to act as Managers, in order to render its success complete in every particular. On this occasion
Mons MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France, and Director of the celebrated Bals Masques, with his
PRINCIPAL SOLO PLAYERS,
and the
MONSTER ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
the same which produced such a great sensation last Spring in the Concerts given by him, will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
as Conductor of a Ball.
On (Thursday, Dec. 16,) the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a grand
INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE CONCERT,
under the united direction of
CARL BERGMAN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Society, and
MONS. MUSARD,
when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.
On (Saturday, Dec. 18,) the third day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL.
A COMBINATION OF ORATIONS,
part of which will be given as a
MATINEE,
COMMENCING AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
and part in the
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Committee beg to state that they are now in correspondence with several of our most popular public orators, several of whom have kindly offered their services, and from others a favorable answer is daily expected.

The full particulars with regard to the prices of admission, names of the orators, patrons, managers, &c., will be given in a future advertisement.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is now some four years since public attention was first directed to the imminent dangers in which Mount Vernon was situated. As regards its possession, all attempts made for the purpose of influencing Congress to secure the Home and Tomb of Washington as the property of the Nation lamentably failed, and it was only when that eloquent and high-minded orator, Edward Everett, forced the country to recognize the disgrace which threatened it that they evinced any interest in its possession; the result of that awakened interest was the foundation of a Ladies' National Committee, whose object was to raise means for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Though the labors of Edward Everett, and others equally praiseworthy, has realized a large fund yet the object for which this Association was created has not yet been fulfilled—a larger amount is yet necessary. They believe that a series of Festivals of the character now proposed, given throughout the entire country, will materially increase the fund. They confidently solicit the support, sympathy and coöperation of all true patriots in this most laudable enterprise.

Miss MARY MORRIS HAMILTON,
Vice-Regent for the State of New-York.

Mrs. George Bancroft,	Mrs. Millard Fillmore,
Mrs. S. M. Delaf'd Parish,	Mrs. John MacGregor,
Mrs. John Sherwood,	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. Charles P. Daly,	Mrs. Lewis Rutherford,
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts,	Mrs. Luther Bradish,
Mrs. A. W. Bradford,	Mrs. John Jay,
Mrs Edward Cooper,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Pierre VanCortlandt,	Mrs. Edmund Schriver,
Mrs. Gouveneur Morris,	Mrs. Alonzo C. Paige,
Mrs. Samuel Stevens,	Mrs. Amasa J. Parker,
Mrs. Johnston Livingston,	Mrs. G. S. Silliman,
Mrs. And. J. Downing,	

Executive Committee Mount Vernon Association.

THE ARTISTS OF OUR CITY HAVE COLLECTED the works of the late WILLIAM RANNEY, the well-known American Painter, and they will be exhibited at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the rooms of which have been gratuitously offered for the purpose by that society.

The opening will take place on MONDAY, 6th inst.; hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

To the collection will be added pictures painted expressly for the occasion by the artists connected with this movement, and which they have kindly contributed.

At the close of the exhibition the works exhibited will be sold at auction by Mr. Henry H. Leeds, at the Academy of Design.

An address in reference to this exhibition and American Art generally, will, at the request of the Artists, be delivered by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., of which due notice will be given.

The amount received for this Lecture, and the net proceeds of the sales, will be given to MRS. RANNEY and her children.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

GRAND SPARRING EXHIBITION.—THE friends of Mr. John Hamilton, *alias* "Shepherd," the trainer of Mr. Morrissey for his late fight for the championship, purpose giving him a Grand Complimentary Benefit on MONDAY EVENING, 6th instant, at Hoym's Theatre, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st. All the most accomplished professors of Boxing in New-York and Brooklyn have volunteered to assist on the occasion, and Mr. Morrissey himself will set to during the evening. Kelly, the Australian champion, and Mr. Hamilton, will wind up. An excellent brass band will be in attendance. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M.; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, $1 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,

THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
WILL GIVE HIS THIRD
SOIREE MUSICALE
AT
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 7th, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
SIGNOR BERNARDI, Baritone.
Messrs. J. G. MAEDER and THEO. SCHALLEHN,
Conductors.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

Duetto, "Nabuccodonosor"	Signa. CAIROLI and Sig. BERNARDI.
Song, "We may be happy yet"	Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Grand Fantasia, "Lucrezia Borgia"	ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
Cavatina, "Robert toi que j'aime"	Signa. CAIROLI.
Romanza, "Don Sebastian" (Donizetti)	Sig. BERNARDI.
Fantasia, "La Traviata" (Ascher)	ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

PART SECOND.

Trio, "I Lombardi"	Signa. CAIROLI, SIMPSON and BERNARDI.
Gottschalk's Banjo and La Chasse (Pauer)	ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
Serenade, "Good night, beloved"	Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Brindisi, "La Traviata"	Sig. CAIROLI.
Romanza, "I Martiri" (Donizetti)	Sig. BERNARDI.
"Home, Sweet Home" (Thalberg)	ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
Admission	One Dollar.

Tickets to admit a gentleman and two ladies Two Dollars.
Doors open at 7½; Soiree commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets will be on sale at Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Descombe's, and at the door.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION

OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.

The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building

NO. 620 BROADWAY,

has been engaged by Inventors and Exhibitors, and that the

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS

is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.

Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,

on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.

By order of the Board of Managers,

H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK, AND wholly unparalleled success of the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE, composed of upwards of Twenty Talented Children, whose grace and freshness, as well as ability, are the theme of constant eulogy. First time of a new grand spectacular pantomime and ballet d'action, entitled THE ARAB GIRL; OR, THE BEDOUINS' HAUNT. Elegant combination of comic pieces, singing, dancing, &c. MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1858, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a diverting burlesque opera, THE KING, THE MINISTER, AND THE GENERAL, by the WREN Juvenile Comedians. Followed by a Ballet Divertisement by the troupe. After which USED UP, and a comic song by Master Fred, only five years old. To conclude with the new spectacular pantomime and ballet d'action, produced by M. Zavistowski, and called THE ARAB GIRL; Or, The Bedouins' Haunt. Nicine, the Arabian Princess, by the Infant Alice; Azrial, her sister, by La Petite Emeline. The remainder of the characters by the whole of the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE. The elegant and incomparable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, with their living oddities and novelties; the Happy Family, Living Serpents, are all to be seen at the same time without extra expense. Admittance to all 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting for election of officers and other business, at No. 2 Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1858. Poll open at 5 o'clock. Regular business at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN GROSHON, President.
GEO. H. HANSELL, Rec. Sec.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, will read a paper on "*The Coincidences of the Conquests of Mexico.*"

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at head-quarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on Monday, the 6th day of December, at 7½ P. M. By order.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WILLIAM W. HILLIKER, Secretary.

PROVISIONS.

TEN THOUSAND TURKEYS

ON SALE AT NO. 69 FRANKLIN-ST.,
BY SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE POULTERERS,

Who, having made immense contracts with the most celebrated raisers of Turkeys in Westchester County and the State of New-Jersey, will sell them at retail to the public during the Holidays, commencing on Thursday, Dec. 9. A single Turkey, of the most celebrated breed, at the regular wholesale price. Also, an assortment of Ducks, Geese, Chickens and Game.

Observe:—THE NEW POULTRY MARKET, NO. 69 FRANKLIN-ST., TWO DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPERS, CALL BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR TURKEYS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.

Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.

FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 206 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats, ¼c. ℔ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &C.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Philadelphia Starch is acknowledged to be the finest article ever offered to the public. Price half a cent less than other manufacturers.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Sole Agents, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received, and for sale by the Agents. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—BOHLER'S AND Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in cans and foil. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Sole Agents, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

THE ONLY ARTICLE

UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,

S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENTS!

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.
PUBLISH THIS DAY
FOUR BEAUTIFUL
JUVENILE WORKS!
ELEGANTLY BOUND, FULLY ILLUSTRATED, AND
EXPRESSLY ADAPTED TO THE HOLIDAYS.

I.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Written for Children. By E. CECIL. With six colored engravings. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

The same with six engravings, plain, 60 cents.

II.

A WILL AND A WAY. Tales Translated from the German. With six engravings printed in oil colors. 16mo. Price 75 cents.

III.

SEED TIME AND HARVEST. Tales translated from the German. With six engravings printed in oil colors. 16mo. Price 74 cents.

IV.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. Part 1—King Arthur and his Knights. Part 2—Welsh Popular Tales. By THOMAS BULFINCH, author of the "Age of Fable." With six engravings. 12mo. Price $1.

The same with six engravings elegantly printed in gold and colors. Price $1 25.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 11,

WILD SPORTS AND ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST. By F. GERSTAECKER. Embellished with eight colored crayon drawings. 16mo. Price $1.

DECEMBER 20.

STREET THOUGHTS. By the Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER. Illustrated. 16mo.

IN DECEMBER,

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. For the year 1859. 12mo. Price $1.

Orders from the trade solicited.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

PUBLICATION DAY!!!

The first number of
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY
FOR JANUARY, 1859,

Will be published on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock, at and after which time it will be for sale, wholesale and retail, by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 14 Ann-st.
R. M. DEWITT, No. 160 Nassau-st.
LONG & FARRELLY, No. 23 Ann-st.
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE, No. 29 Ann-st.
SAMUEL YATES, No. 22 Beekman-st.
DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.
WM. SKELLY, No. 280 Greenwich-st.

And all other wholesale houses in this City. It can be obtained at retail of all news dépôts and book-stores throughout the United States and Canadas.

Terms, $3 per year; single copies, 25 cents. CLUBS—2 copies 1 year, $5; 3 copies, $7; 4 copies, $9; 5 copies, $10; and all additional copies over 5, to the same clubs, at $2 per annum.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance and sent to the Publishers.

The trade and all dealers who have not sent in their orders are requested to do so without delay, as from present indications there will have to be a second edition printed of the first number.

OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 112 and 114 William-st.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE AND THE ATLANIC MONTHLY.

The Publishers beg leave to announce to the reading world, that the chapters of a story entitled THE MINISTER'S WOOING, PRINTED IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF THE ATLANTIC, form the beginning of a serial novel from the pen of MRS. H. B. STOWE, and that portions of it will appear in successive numbers of the Magazine until it is completed.

The novel, it is believed, will amply sustain the deservedly-great reputation of the author. It relates to OLD TIMES IN NEW-ENGLAND, the period immediately following the Revolution—in which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied powers.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY may be had from all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Price $3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. On the receipt of the price, the Publishers will mail a copy, post-paid, to any address in the United States.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

THE NEW PRIEST IN CONCEPTION BAY.

Decidedly the most original and powerful work of fiction issued for many years.

The Publishers commend this work to all intelligent readers. It is emphatically a NOVEL; that is, it is NEW in scenery, characters and incidents; a fresh creation, yet true to nature and human nature. The author has boldly marked out a path for himself, and has produced a work of unusual power and interest.

The novel reader in quest of a new sensation,—the student of character and manners, as well as those who appreciate poetic graces of style and the glowing enthusiasm of a man of genius, will find something in the *New Priest* that will richly repay their time and attention.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers.

NEWSBOYS

Look out for the GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY. The January number will be for sale at our counter on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

TO THE PERIODICAL TRADE AND NEWS-DEALERS.—We shall be ready on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, inst., at 7 o'clock, to supply our customers, the trade and the public with the January number of THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.

DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 14 Ann-st.

JERSEY CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND LECTURES.—The first of the Course will be delivered on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 7½ P. M., by PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., in the Unitarian Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts. The remainder at Metropolitan Hall.

LECTURES.

THE COOPER LECTURES.

An invitation to deliver a course of Lectures having been extended by Messrs. Luther Bradish, Geo. Bancroft, Daniel Lord, H. W. Bellows, Chas. P. Daly, Peter Cooper, W. H. Aspinwall, W. C. Bryant, Greene C. Bronson, Pelatiah Perit, Saml. Osgood, Murray Hoffman, Robert C. Goodhue, Hiram Ketcham, Joshua Coit, Meredith Howland, James Harper, Jno. C. Williams, and others, to the Professors of Yale College, and other distinguished gentlemen, who have cordially responded, the Committee under whose supervision they will be given, feel confident in announcing one of the most attractive and thoroughly scientific courses ever delivered in this City. As a slight expression of obligation to PETER COOPER, Esq., for his munificent benefactions to the cause of ART and SCIENCE, they will be entitled THE COOPER LECTURES, and be rendered permanent, by being continued annually during the Winter months.

The design is to present the subjects of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geology, in such a manner as to combine a thoroughly scientific and lucid presentation of the theme, with the attractions of the polished and popular lecture.

The Course will consist of SIXTEEN LECTURES, to be delivered on consecutive WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, in the large hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE.

The introductory Lecture will be delivered by Professor JOHN A. PORTER, of Yale College, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Subject—*The Science of the Ancients and the Alchemists.*

Single tickets of Admission 25 cents each; for the Course, $3; or for a lady and gentleman, $5; which may be obtained at all the principal Hotels; also at Price's Bookstore, Everett House, 4th-av.; Green's, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Randolph's, Broadway, corner of Clinton-place; Crowen's, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway; Wiley & Halstead, No. 351 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Ivison & Phinney, No. 321 Broadway; Root & Anthony, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.; Nesbitt's, Pearl-st., corner of Pine-st.; and of J. W. NORTON, Treasurer, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The fourth lecture in the annual course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock, by BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject—*Moscow.*

Tickets, 25 cents, will be sold at the door. Member's tickets for the course, (ten lectures,) $2 each. For sale at the library.

CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lec. Com.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE, BY the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER—Subject—*The Laws of Sympathy Applied to Common Life*—at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; tickets, admitting one person for the Course, $2; tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman for the course, $3; to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-penny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

SOUND MINDS IN SOUND BODIES.—THE Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON will, by special request, repeat his lecture upon *Physical Training for Americans* THIS EVENING, at the Chapel corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. At the door. Persons from New-York, by taking the Court-st. cars, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, may alight at Congress-st., within one block of the Chapel.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED by the Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS, in the A. R. Presbyterian Church, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Presbyterian Church of Ireland.* Adults, Tickets, 25 cents each. Proceeds will be in aid of the Sabbath School Library.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c. as the others.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yrca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Twenty Minutes with a Tiger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Americans in Paris—A Gentleman from Ireland.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—In and Out of Place.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard Hoffmire—The Will and the Way—Cruel Magpie.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asphodel—Ploughman Turned Lord.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the steamship *Illinois*, for the Isthmus of Panama, Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock to-day.

The European mail by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, at 8½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Public attention is mainly turned towards Washington. Congress meets to-day, and our readers are tolerably certain of being able to read the Message to-morrow morning. We are happy to say, moreover, that its length is likely to be somewhat less formidable than was apprehended. Its *eighteen* columns have dwindled down to *ten*. Whether it has been reduced out of deference to weak humanity, or whether the telegraph was so bewildered by it as to see nearly double, we are not informed. The message is likely to be quite as broad as it is long. The public mind is prepared to find it highly belligerent. Upon domestic topics it will be exultant and congratulatory. It will claim special credit for having settled the Kansas difficulty, and for having quieted the public mind on the general subject of Slavery. In our foreign relations we have reason to believe that the Ostend Manifesto is adopted as the basis of its suggestion. The distracted condition of Mexico will be presented forcibly and fully to public notice, and authority will be asked for the Executive, at the hands of Congress, to protect American citizens and American interests in Sonora, Chihuahua and the other Northern departments where the Mexican Government has proved utterly incompetent to fulfill its treaty stipulations, by protecting them from the Indians. The President, it is known, has already sent a vessel-of-war to Guayamas, for the purpose of taking possession of that port, the moment he receives the required authority. In regard to the Isthmus, equally prompt and peremptory measures will be suggested. The danger that these routes may fall under the control of foreign nations, will be treated as affording conclusive argument in favor of our taking decided and decisive action in regard to them.

The expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, according to the Treasury Report, are stated at $73,217,947 46, which shows a diminution on the expenses of the last year of $846,808 51.

The quantity of public lands sold during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, was 4,804,919 acres, for which was received $2,534,192. The military land warrants located amounted to 6,983,110 acres. Over ten millions of acres of land have been sold under the graduation law of 1854, at the price of 12½ cents per acre. Over 15,000,000 acres of land have been surveyed and are ready for market in Kansas and Nebraska.

The report of the Indian bureau states the whole number of Indians within our limits at 350,000. Over 393 treaties have been ratified with the Indians since the adoption of the Constitution, by which we have acquired 581,163,188 acres of land. The Commissioner thinks we have made mistakes in removing the Indians from place to place, in assigning them too much land and in granting them too large annuities.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia, which met at Petersburg on the the 3d inst., after a noisy wrangle proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. At noon on Saturday, the Hon. John Letcher was nominated by a large majority. The opposing candidates were Messrs. Hopkins, Edmundson, Smith, Brockenbrough, and J. Randolph Tucker.

A Mortara meeting was held at Chicago, Dec. 1, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the act of abduction, and calling upon this Government to interfere. A Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the President. The memorial prepared by the Jews in Philadelphia is in circulation for signatures.

The Grand Jury at Columbia, S. C., have refused to find a bill against the crew of the slave-brig *Echo*, which was captured last Fall by the United States brig *Dolphin*, and taken into Charleston. The decision of the Jury caused great excitement when it was announced in Court. The accused were still held in custody, and a further hearing of the case was to be had on Monday. The counsel of the prisoners moved for their discharge, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law of 1820.

Judge Pruden, of Cincinnati, on Saturday last rendered a decision in favor of Nicholas Randolph, who had been prosecuted for an alleged infraction of the law by driving an omnibus on Sunday through the streets of that city. The case has excited great interest not only in Cincinnati but elsewhere, and it was regarded as a test case between the Anti-Sabbatarians and their conservative opponents. He considered omnibus-driving as coming under the exceptional head of works of necessity.

The *Cahawba* from Havana on Nov. 30, brings nothing of importance from that place. The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Vento Water-Works was achieved on the 28th of November, the Captain-General taking the operative part. A ball followed the rite, in which the *haut ton* of Havana participated, prolonging the festivities until the following day. Sugar remained without alteration in price; the stock quite small. Nothing was doing in freights. Business, awaiting the new crop, was at a stand still.

The friends of the Anti-Tammany Democratic candidate for the Comptrollership succeeded in having a meeting in the Twentieth Ward on Saturday night, at Milman's Hall in Twenty-sixth-street. Mr. Russell, the candidate for Comptroller, and Ex-Mayor Wood, were among the speakers. The latter gentleman made the startling declaration that he knew from his personal observation that the Comptroller had it in his power to pocket a hundred thousand dollars of the public money without its being missed, which he thought a sufficient reason for putting his friend Russell into the place in preference to Mr. Purser.

The Report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday exhibits a very favorable condition of the public health, as compared with the returns for the same period last year, the whole number of deaths being 376, which is seven less than the week previous, and 37 less than in the corresponding week in 1857. Among the deaths last week, 193 were not over ten years of age, and of the whole number 57 were inmates of the public institutions; 67 were men, 98 women, 119 boys and 91 girls. Consumption and diseases of the lungs and infantile diseases were the principal causes of death. The nativity table shows that, of the number, 254 were natives of the United States, 26 of Germany, 78 of Ireland, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

At a meeting, held on Saturday evening, of the newly elected Council of the Geographical and Statistical Society, several important committees were appointed, including one, of which Dr. Hawks is a member, charged with the production of a report upon the most advisable plan for the establishment of a monthly periodical devoted to geographical and historical science. Among the donations to the library were a full set of nautical charts from the Spanish Government and books from the Royal Geographical Society of London, from the London Statistical Society and from several scientific societies in Germany. A letter was produced at the meeting from the celebrated Russian astronomer, Otto Struve, expressing his cordial thanks for his election as an honorary member.

Owing to the wet weather of the past 24 hours there has been almost a suspension of telegraphic operation. The only lines working throughout their length last evening were those of the American Company to Boston and Sandy Hook. Their line South does not open on Sundays, and the House and Morse wires were all out of order. The Western lines do not open, either *via* Buffalo or Pittsburg; all west of the latter place were down on Saturday. The Union line east, worked no farther than New-Haven. The storm has doubtless been severe in some sections, while the fog of last evening was almost as detrimental to the lines as a hard rain.

The Israelites of New-York held another meeting, at Mozart Hall, on Saturday night, in reference to the Mortara case. The Hall was crowded, and among the speakers were Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Blair, a Methodist clergyman. Among the Jewish speakers were the Rev. Drs. Raphall, Isaacs and Jacobs, and Messrs. De Cordova, A. M. Phillips, Levi, and B. W. Hart.

A fast youth has been arrested in this City for passing himself off as a son of the Hon. Erastus Corning, and offering forged checks in payment of his hotel bill. He spent some days at the Metropolitan, but the proprietor discovered the cheat and had the youth arrested. He refused to give his name. Forged checks, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Corning, were found in his possession.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, held on Saturday night, C. W. Colburn was elected President and B. L. Glasby Vice-President.

Sermons were preached in several of our City Churches yesterday, on the subject of the Bible in the Public Schools. Reports of some of them will be found in our columns this morning.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed quite tamely for Cotton. Flour and Corn were inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Barley, at somewhat firmer prices for desirable lots. Groceries were quiet. Pork and Beef were freely dealt in. Freights were dull, with 613 vessels of all classes in port.

The Republicans and the Popular Sovereignty.

An independent political Press is of some service, after all. That it may be useful in checking the extravagancies of ultra partisans themselves, we have striking proof in the effect of our strictures upon the *Tribune*. That energetic and impulsive Republican organ was riding the high horse of Abolition at a fearful pace, only a week ago. Its headlong fury has disappeared, and it now ambles along as quietly as the most conservative cob in the country. Since Rarey tamed *Cruiser* there has been no more remarkable transformation. Only a few days since, the *Tribune* was insisting upon the "extinction and suppression of the slaveholding aristocracy *as a nuisance*:" now it "understands that the limitations of power limit responsibility also,"—and it struggles, therefore, only "against the *extension* of Slavery." A week ago its own, regular, salaried Washington correspondent insisted that the political movement of the North was *against Slavery itself*,—that this must disappear before domestic peace could again bless our borders: now the *Tribune* affects to disavow these sentiments as those of an anonymous correspondent, whose speculations are his own, and are only published when the *Tribune* chooses to print them, and declares that it is not necessary to go out of its editorial columns to ascertain what its meaning is. And when we demand the meaning of its *editorial* declarations, that "*there can be no peace until the great decisive battle*" between Slavery and Freedom "*is fought*,"—that "in such a struggle there can be no neutrality,"—and that *wo* awaits him who "in this great crisis shall prove himself *a coward and a traitor*,"—the *Tribune* pipes upon a much lower key, and hints a hope that the suppression of the foreign Slave-trade and the prohibition of Slavery extension, (both of which seem just now to be pretty well secured,) will cause Slavery to dwindle and die in the States which now cherish it! To all this we cry, Amen: and congratulate our neighbor on the increased moderation of his views and the improved state of his political temper.

We have thus driven the Republican organ to withdraw, or at least to shroud from public view, the Abolition platform which it had prepared for the Party to mount. The execution has been at least postponed. The *Tribune* not only "turns its back upon itself,"—that would be a small feat for so skillful a gymnast:—it has turned a summersault backwards and thrown itself down its own throat. For the moment, at all events, the Abolition issue has disappeared.

In several other respects, too, the *Tribune* shows manifest improvement. It abandons its silly and malicious talk about the Times having changed its political character. It ceases its ridiculous endeavor to hold it responsible to a political party, as a party organ. "The Times," says the *Tribune* truly, "*was not a party organ in* 1854, *nor at any time*. It made the same professions of independence and non-partisanship that it does now." Instead of repeating the statement with which it plunged into this controversy with us, that the Times is "*leagued, body and soul*, with the *enemies* of the Republican Party, which it is doing its sly utmost to disorganize and destroy," the *Tribune* now concedes that "*it is just as neutral, just as non-partisan as it ever was*: but it formerly leaned to the Republican side, and now pulls hard the other way." This is, as the *Tribune* remarks, the "simple truth of the matter." It never seems to have occurred to our neighbor that we pull "the other way," just now, because he seems to be running the Republican Party upon dangerous shoals and quicksands. *His* notion of an independent journal is, one that pulls the same way, with the same party, under all circumstances, and without regard to its conduct, all the time. We confess it is not ours. Let him abandon his endeavors to fasten the ultraisms of Abolition upon the Republican Party, and confine it to patriotic, constitutional aims, by lawful and practical means, and he may very possibly be astonished by seeing us "leaning to the Republican side" again.

Another promising feature of the *Tribune's* tamed condition, is its sudden discovery of the excellence of the Pittsburg Address, and of the general political soundness of the views of the Editor of the Times on Popular Sovereignty. In those days the Editor of the Times held, says the *Tribune*, that it was the *right* and the *duty* of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Federal territories *by a positive law*. But "that principle he now rejects and opposes." This seems to be our neighbor's special grief. The Times no longer insists upon excluding Slavery from the Territories by law of Congress. *Does the Tribune insist upon such exclusion? Does the Republican party?* We have been seeking explicit information upon this point for some days, without success. The *Tribune* reproaches us vehemently for not holding this position, but neglects to avow any such doctrine on its own behalf. We confess our conviction that the position as one for practical action, is no longer tenable. We do not believe either the Republicans, or any other party, will ever venture to take ground upon it again. It may be perfectly true ground;—as a matter of argument we think it is. But unfortunately the Supreme Court differs from us in this opinion; and however much the *Tribune* and the country at large may deplore the fact, it is a fact none the less, that under our Federal Constitution the authority of the Supreme Court outweighs that of the Editor of the Times. Even, therefore, if we should still advocate the passage of such a law, and Congress should enact it in accordance with our views, it would be null and void under the decision of the Supreme Court,—just as the Missouri Compromise now is,—and we should have lost our labor. While there is so much useful, practical work to be done in the world, we cannot afford to spend our time in beating the air, in fighting windmills, or in advocating laws which have been extinguished by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. We must leave all that kind of work to those who have more leisure and taste for its pursuit.

The *Tribune* lays down its new programme of the Republican Party,—in response to our inquiries, in the words following, to wit.:

> "But we are asked to say what the Republican Party proposes *to do*, in view of the Dred-Scott decision. That decision, the Times says, denies to Congress the right to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. To which we, for ourselves, respond as follows:
>
> 1. Slavery, originally founded in force and violence, can only be perpetuated in a civilized community under the ægis and sanction of law. That law in the Territories of our Union, *must be Federal law*. *If such law exists, we propose to repeal and abolish that law.* For if it be United States law, the United States may certainly repeal or modify it.
>
> II. The Republican Party, as we understand, mean *to take the Federal Government out of the hands of the Slavery Extensionists*, and place it in the hands of those hostile to their cherished purpose.
>
> III. But, suppose we should not achieve a National triumph in 1860, we hold it clear that *the mere existence and efforts of the Republican Party will go far to prevent the practical Extension of Slavery*. We hold that Kansas has been thus saved, as it could not have been had no National party distinctly and actively hostile to Slavery Extension existed. We believe that New-Mexico, Arizona, and, we hope, even the Indian Territory, will come into the Union Free States, if the Republican party but stand firm."

This is perfectly innocent and lamb-like. It is quite a different thing from last week's programme,—much less blood-thirsty than the "extinction and suppression of the slaveholding aristocracy as a nuisance," which was then the burden of the *Tribune's* song. The *first* proposition, it is true, is a little ridiculous:—for the "Federal law" under which the Supreme Court decided that slaves may be held in the Federal Territories, happens to be the Federal Constitution,—and we doubt whether the Republican Party really proposes to "repeal and abolish" *that*. The *second* proposition, to take possession of all the offices, indicates a laudable and a natural ambition on the part of the Republicans. It can scarcely, however, be considered one of those great issues of principle which rouse a whole people and stir the heart of a mighty nation for its vindication. The *third* point, asserting the usefulness of the Republican Party while out of power, is a good one, and will scarcely be controverted by anybody. We certainly agree with the *Tribune* in this particular. A strong opposition is always needed to keep the dominant party in check, and this function the Republican Party has thus far nobly fulfilled. Indeed, its usefulness in this attitude has been so conspicuous and is so generally acknowledged, that we fear the country may not be inclined to risk losing its future services by changing its position. We doubt very much whether the *Tribune* will find its new platform—harmless as it is—quite broad enough or strong enough for a vigorous and successful Presidential canvass.

The *Tribune* objects to our apparent espousal of Popular Sovereignty as the principle upon which future controversies concerning Slavery in the Territories must be adjusted. The Pittsburg Address and the Saratoga Resolutions, it seems, discarded it. Very true:—and we concurred in both, as we should now, if the question were still open, and the power of Congress available for Territorial legislation. But every sensible person saw at once, after the Dred Scott decision, that we could no longer look to Congress for legislation on this subject, and that we must fall back upon the *sovereignty of the people themselves* as the only available means of settling this dispute. Upon this ground we sustained Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton in Kansas, and President Buchanan so long as he adhered to his original instructions to those gentlemen upon this subject. The great mass of the people in the country at large took the same ground. The *Tribune* itself, while the Lecompton bill was before Congress, openly took the ground of Popular Sovereignty, in the following language:

> "All that we desire is, that Congress should wait until all the parties shall have been fairly heard, and then *do with Kansas and her various Constitutions, as the majority of her people shall have indicated as their choice.* If that be the Lecompton Constitution, *so be it*; if a new Constitution, with or without an enabling act, very well; but if the Constitution drawn up at Topeka be the framework of Government under which a *majority of the people of Kansas* choose to come into the Union, *who shall then say to them nay?*"

And at a later period, when the Crittenden bill, based strictly upon Popular Sovereignty, had passed the House by the votes of its 92 Republican members, the *Tribune* again declared its adhesion to the principle in these emphatic words:

> "The journals in the interest of Buchanan and Lecompton are exultingly proclaiming that the Anti-Lecompton Members of Congress have conceded the main ground of dispute between them and their opponents, in adopting the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute, *and thereupon agreeing to the bill.* Well, gentlemen, we call you to witness that the Anti-Lecompton side of Congress has conceded all that can reasonably be required of them, yourselves being judges."
>
> * * * "We take your Lecompton Constitution, Eternal Slavery and all, *provided the people of Kansas do not see fit to reject it*, and form a new one instead."

It strikes us that in all this, the *Tribune's* espousal of Popular Sovereignty is quite as decided and conspicuous as our own. At all events we have no hesitation in taking that ground for ourselves. As a matter of original argument we consider the constitutional power of Congress over the Territories to be complete. But the Supreme Court has decided otherwise, and we yield to the decision. If Congress cannot legislate for the Territories, *the People must*,—and we venture to predict that hereafter the whole country, and especially the North, will insist upon the *extension of the Popular Sovereignty principle to everything relating to our Territorial Governments*. Let the people of every new Territory be completely and entirely sovereign. After Congress shall have defined their boundaries, let them make their own Constitution, elect their own Governor and Legislature, make their own laws, appoint their own executive agents, pay their own expenses and take care of their own concerns. The whole system of Territories, as dependencies of the Federal Government, is without any special warrant in the Constitution, and may safely and wisely be abandoned. Let every new community organize a new State Government whenever it chooses,—taking charge of its own concerns, electing its own rulers, and coming into the Union with the consent of Congress whenever its population shall entitle it to a Representative. We should not be at all surprised to see the Republican Party, and the *Tribune* as its organ, take the ground of Popular Sovereignty in this, its most enlarged and extended sense, before the next election.

A Model Man.

There are various types of human perfection, as various as the definitions of human character. The model man of Wall-street, for instance, would be that hero—as yet unborn—who, through a long life of barberism, should never once himself be shaved, and the short and long of whose life should balance themselves exactly with all the changes of the cotemporaneous stock market. The model man of certain Democratical speakers would be the great unterrified who, from the cradle to the grave, had never obeyed an order, or attended to a duty; who had snubbed his mother with the first innocent efforts of his prattling tongue; put down his father on the great tobacco question at the age of twelve; graduated from the high school by breaking his teacher's head; and smashed a ballot-box before attaining the right to vote. One of our most respected female writers recently gave us the story of a model man who had spent his whole existence in attending to other people's business; belonged to a religious sect whose cardinal doctrine it was never to save a sixpence; and after upsetting three successive sets of creditors by as many insolvencies, departed this life beneath the benedictions of an army of Sunday School children.

Still another exemplar, and of a very different kind from any of these, is now held up to our admiration by that pleasant home of piety and humility the State of Connecticut. We were already indebted to our airy neighbors for the instructive exhibition they had given us, in the person of the world-renowned Barnum, of all the great virtues which go to make up the model man of business. They have revealed to us now the more domestic beauties possible in the character of the model husband. Like most of the sublimer types of mortal excellence, this man, too, would seem to be unappreciated by those who have enjoyed the more immediate light of his countenance. His wife, treading under foot this rare pearl that had fallen to her lot, is now suing for a divorce; she wearies, apparently, not alone of the endearments by which her husband has sought to attach her to himself, but even of the name which he had conferred upon her—the name of Bennett, associated though it be in the American mind with the illustrious career of another typical man, the model journalist of this our model City.

The story of the proceedings in the case of this misguided woman, which we have transferred to our columns, though it be long to read, is worth the reading. Few, we imagine, are aware how noble a thing a model husband may be, even in this Nineteenth Century, and in this land of woman's rights, of Bloomerism, and Female Conventions. Dr. Bennett, of New-Haven, shows us that the man may still "be the head of the woman," and for the matter of that, her foot too—that the father of a family may still "bear rule in his own household"—and that a wife may still be made to be "in all things subject to her husband" though a thousand heathen *Tribunes* rage, and a myriad silly women imagine vain things. Let those who sigh for the privileges of wife-beating Albion, and wife-working Germany, read this case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett, and take comfort.

"Married in May
Will go astray,"

says the old proverb. Dr. Bennett, superior to superstition, took to himself a wife of eighteen in that prohibited month, and we dare say on a Friday, too, of the year 1849. He soon repented his temerity. Not four months had passed before Mrs. Bennett deliberately asked for a new bonnet! From that hour, peace fled the desecrated household. Whatever man could do, the Doctor did. He remonstrated with his wife. He swore at his wife. He made her wash the clothes. He set her to pasting labels on his pill-boxes. He sent her alone to New-York to hire rooms. He gave her philters and poisons of various kinds. He endeavored to relieve her from the burdens of maternity, and even tempted her by the offer of a handsome piano to take a good dose of laudanum, and do for her troublesome infant what his skill had failed to effect. He was at the pains of making a bed on the baby's head for her. He gave her his boots to clean. He kicked her repeatedly, boxed her ears, broke furniture for her, taught her how to saw wood, prevented her from indulging in extravagance by never giving her any money which he did not immediately take away again, carried her to Cuba against her will, set her on hard-trotting horses, put her under Niagara Falls, sent her up the cathedral tower at Montreal—in a word did everything that any husband, from Bluebeard down to Punch, ever did or could do, to restrain her wandering affections, tame her undisciplined desires, and educate her into a just subservience to himself. But all his trouble was thrown away.

"Woman," says a complimentary Greek poet, "is a voracious and unmanageable monster." When a certain Mrs. Heavisides, some years since, undertook to show cause why she should have left her husband's protection, it was openly confessed that "Captain Heavisides was in the habit of dragging her down-stairs by the hair of her head, and that she *objected*." Mrs. Bennett seems to have behaved no better. She objected to all her husband did. She objected alike to blacking his boots, and to testing their weight upon her own person. She objected to his abuse of her father, and to his attempts upon the life of her child. She objected to his putting mouldy potatoes into her bureau drawers, to his laying a rusty gridiron upon her parlor-table, and to his mixing pills in the kitchen. She objected to his attempts to recover a settlement which he had made upon her after a separation upon which she had insisted. And now she finally objects to being any more called or considered his wife.

What the good people of New-Haven will do in the matter, we [illegible]. The case is not yet settled, [illegible] although our model husband—this excellent doctor—appears to have borrowed a hint from that model Lothario, Mr. Gardner Furniss, and to have defied his wife to prove the things he constantly did, because he "was not fool enough to do them before folks," still the current of testimony seems likely enough to cast him a shattered wreck upon the stony charity of a generation perverse enough to suppose that women have rights, and husbands duties; that lawful subjection implies lawful protection, and that a free American may not, on all occasions, and in all the relations of life, "do what he will with his own."

Nor is this all. While we peruse this pleasing domestic history, the thought occurs to us that what Dr. Bennett was, and is, many other husbands in our land may be striving to become. Behind how many stuccoed or brown-stone fronts may model husbands in the embryo now be forming! On how many "brocatel *tête-à-têtes*" may conjugal heels now be stamping out their disapprobation of this or that domestic incident! By words and deeds like some of those recorded here, how many ambitious gentlemen may now be laboring after supremacy—absolute, irrational, unprincipled—in the castles which they call their homes, feudal castles of a vulgar despotism as these homes too often are! If not in Connecticut only, but even in this our own stainless capital, and elsewhere, where our voice may reach, there be such types developing, let them lay it well to heart, that come to full and perfect flower they may one day bloom like Dr. Bennett in the open court, when the things that have been done in secret shall be proclaimed on the housetop, and the efforts of genius submitted to the stern regards of an unappreciating world.

Senator Douglas at the South.

Senator Douglas is making speeches on his Southern journey. It is a hazardous business for a Presidential candidate, but he enters upon it with his characteristic pluck and frankness. We publish one that he made in Memphis, Tennessee. It contains nothing specially new, and is chiefly noticeable for the fidelity with which he adheres to the same views there which he had put forth in Illinois.

On the subject of Slavery in the Territories Mr. Douglas insists on popular sovereignty in its fullest extent. He concedes the right of the Slaveholder to take his property into the Territory, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court;—but he maintains that when there he will be dependent wholly on the action of the Territorial Legislature for its protection. This is the point in his creed to which the ultraists of the South have taken most exception. Some of them propose to insist that Congress must make laws for the protection of Slave property in the territories:—but Mr. Douglas maintains that Congress can have nothing whatever to do with territorial legislation, which must be kept exclusively to the people themselves.

This Memphis speech is entitled to special attention, as the first full exposition of his views which Mr. Douglas has made on Southern ground. It is the programme of his policy, and indicates the general line of action which he is prepared to take. The closing portion of the speech is very imperfectly reported, but it indicates his views upon Mexico, Cuba and Central America, and the various questions connected with those countries, which may be expected to engage the attention of the country in the immediate future.

An Alarming Piece of Information.—At a meeting of the friends of Mr. Russell, the candidate for the Comptrollership, on Saturday night, Ex-Mayor Wood made the very startling declaration that from what he knew of the office during his term of service as Mayor, the Comptroller of the City could easily *pocket a hundred thousand dollars of the public money annually without being detected.* We don't know of any one who is more competent than Mr. Wood to give information as to the facilities which public officers enjoy for robbing the City Treasury, and we presume that his assertion in relation to the Comptrollership is entirely true. Judging from the great anxiety that has been shown by certain gentlemen to procure a nomination for the office, it is probable that other persons besides Mr. Wood entertain a similar opinion respecting the opportunities which it affords. The office will be likely to be much sought after at future elections, and, in the meantime, the public should improve the present occasion to vote for the most honest of the candidates, between whom the choice will lie without any reference to party considerations. It is a fearful thing to think of, that we have to elect a man to an office where he can plunder the public till, without fear of detection, to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars a year.

Providential Escape.—The Washington *Union* is exceedingly gratified that the Times displeases the *Tribune*, and feels quite inclined to be particularly civil and patronizing towards us. It does not see, however, that the Times has "delighted the Democrats very much," although it has offended the Republicans: and it, accordingly, prefers to "wait a little before inviting us to Democratic retreats."

We regard this as a special deliverance. The crocodile suggested to the little negro that he had better "come in out of the wet,"—and we are inclined to regard the *Union's* hint about "Democratic retreats" in very much the same light. We beg that print not to discourage and alarm us by any intimations of its political friendship. We can stand the *Tribune's* hostility,—but the *Union's* support would be too much for us.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's opera of the "Huguenots" was revived here on Saturday for the purpose of introducing Mlle. Poinsot to an American audience. The lady *débûted* in the *rôle* of *Valentine*, and achieved a thoroughly complete success, merited alike as a vocalist and as an actress. With a pure soprano organ, and an education rarely finished, Mlle. Poinsot combines a style at once dramatic, earnest, and free from conventional and discomforting effort. It is saying something that the lady's performance entirely dispelled the remembrance of Mme. La Grange's excellence in the same part. Mlle. Poinsot is young, modest almost to timidity, and scarcely aware of the fine powers which it is her good fortune to possess. A career of rare brilliancy awaits her. Her performance of *Valentine* was admirable, and her accession as an artist to the Academy troupe is one of the most hopeful and valuable yet made by Mr. Ullman.

The opera was magnificently rendered in every respect. Mme. Laborde's superb vocalism was heard to the finest advantage, and excited a perfect *furore*. Mlle. Ghioni sang the *Page's* music accurately and with skill, but her skill was cold and hard, compared with that showered on the part by Mme. D'Angri. Herr Formes was in splendid voice, and gave a magnificent impersonation of the redoubtable *Marcel*. Signor Tamaro, although but partially recovered from his recent indisposition, was good, and will be better. The minor parts were intrusted to able hands, and a performance the best on record was the result. The work will be repeated to-night, for the second and last time. All who would hear a grand work grandly interpreted, should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels appear to-night in "Jocko" and "The Schoolmaster." Mlle. Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, and the other danseuses, appear in a *divertissement*.

Burton's Theatre.—The celebrated tragedienne, Miss Vandenhoff, commences an engagement at this house to-night, appearing as the heroine in a play called "Woman's Heart," written by herself. Miss Vandenhoff will be supported by Mr. Swinburne—an English tragedian new to this country—and the best members of the company.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Wallack announces the following pieces for to-night: the comedy called "Americans in Paris," and the comedietta called "A Gentleman from Ireland," both written originally for this theatre.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Mr. Tom Taylor's [illegible] of "Our American Cousin" is still the attraction here, and will undoubtedly "run" until Christmas. "The Bonnie Fish Wife is the afterpiece.

Bowery Theatre.—An entirely new play, called "Rolfe, or the Red Right Hand," will be the leading attraction here to-night, followed by "Asphodel" and a farce.

National Theatre.—Three new pieces will be produced here to-night, called respectively "The Will and the Way," "Richard Hoffman," and the "Cruel Magpie."

Barnum's Museum.—The engagement of Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe proves a profitable one for the management. Their astonishing performances, notwithstanding the drawback of continued bad weather, have drawn crowds day and evening. In witnessing their acting and dancing, one forgets that he is looking at children, so understandingly is everything done. A complete change of programme is announced for to-day. The Wren Family of Juvenile Comedians also continue here, and appear this afternoon and evening in a burlesque opera.

Broadway Theatre.—The excellent Equestrian Company of Sands, Nathan & Co., continue their fine performances every evening this week.

Wood's Minstrels.—The Panorama of Southern Life continues to be the leading feature of attraction at this popular place of public resort, preceded by the usual Ethiopian entertainments.

Campbell's Minstrels.—The pantomimic sketch called "The Magic Guitar, or The Wandering Minstrel," will be performed this evening, together with a fine selection of minstrelsy.

Fine Arts.—Banvard's Panorama of the "Holy Land" and mechanical picture of the "Destruction of Jerusalem."

December Term of the Law Courts.

CIVIL SIDE.

December Term commences to-day at the City Hall, in the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, (composed of New-York City,) in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York. Besides these there are the Marine Court, open every day except Sunday, and the Surrogate's Court, which have no specific Terms.

In these crowded, and not too pleasant or healthy rooms, in which the Civil Courts hold their sessions, an amount of labor, learning and patient attention is bestowed by Judges, Juries and Counsel upon the trial of causes, which the public fails to appreciate. Nor should we omit, in this category, that long-suffering class, the witnesses, who are taken from their own business often more important than the interests in suit, concerning which they are called to testify, and kept day after day, dancing attendance, under pain of attachment and fine. We not unfrequently hear much said by way of censuring the tardiness of Courts. Many well-disposed people believe that the judges are a class privileged to live mostly without work, a sort of official drones who live lazily and easily upon their unearned salaries. They come to this conclusion from the fact that causes accumulate upon the Calendar, and that the law is still noted for its delay. A better way to arrive at correct conclusions on this subject would be to watch the proceedings of the Court-room from day to day. If, after a month's observation they are still inclined to charge indolence upon the bench, their ideas of hard work must be remarkably elevated. When the State Judiciary was reorganized under the Constitution of 1846, an impression got abroad that we were on the eve of a legal millenium, in which no accumulation of business would ever clog the Courts, and no delays in the administration of justice be possible. That such a state of things, however desirable, is impracticable, while human nature continues in its present litigious condition, a very little reflection must convince any candid man. Accordingly, we find parties complaining that their causes have been from two to five years before the Courts, and that a decision is not yet in sight. This is no doubt vexatious. But the best remedy will be found, not in an increase of the judicial force, or in any new encroachments, but in a diminished disposition to refer disputes to the arbitrament of the law. The action of Courts is necessarily tedious and expensive. More is often sacrificed in cost and fees, even by the successful party, than could be lost by yielding to the demands of the other side, to say nothing of accepting the arbitration of a mutual friend. But human nature is quarrelsome, and there is a sort of excitement in legal conflicts akin to that of war, which impels many to seek the Courts at least as much for the sake of triumphing over an opponent as for the vindication of rights or the protection of pecuniary interests.

The General and Special Terms of the Supreme Courts and the Circuits are held in the new Courthouse No. 32 Chambers-street, in the Park, by the following Justices, viz.: Henry E. Davies, C. J., Josiah Sutherland, James J. Roosevelt, Thomas W. Clerke and Daniel P. Ingraham.

The Superior Court holds its sittings also on Chambers-street, in the Park. Its Judges are Murray Hoffman, John Slosson, Joseph S. Bosworth, Lewis B. Woodruff, Edwards Pierrepont, and one vacancy—the place of Chief Justice Duer, deceased.

The Common Pleas is in the City Hall. Its Bench is occupied by Charles P. Daly, First Judge, and John R. Brady and Henry Hilton, Associate Judges.

A very large amount of business is likely to come before the several Courts during the December term. It is understood that the Judges will make a strong effort to reduce the calendars as much as possible before the close of the year.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, the case of the Rev. J. L. Hatch, and his wife, Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, will come up for adjudication. Even Spiritualists, of the first water, are sometimes compelled to invoke the aid of terrestrial tribunals. While they continue in the flesh we suppose it must ever be so.

The Supreme Court Special Term for enumerated motions will be held by Judge Davies, and the Special Term for motions and chamber business by Judge Sutherland.

To-day the trial calendar of the Superior Court will be called through, for the purpose of selecting one hour causes, consisting of actions arising on contract brought for the recouery of money only, and all other actions which may be tried within an hour. These causes will be tried in the week commencing Dec. 20 during which time four judges will sit for the trial of actions by jury. The engagements of counsel in other courts will not be deemed a sufficient reason for postponing the trial of causes which are placed on the special calendar.

The Court of Common Pleas will have two trial branches—Part First, held by Judge Hilton, and Part Second by Judge Daly. The Special Term and Chamber business will be attended to by Judge Brady.

The new United States District Court, on the site of Burton's Theatre, in Chambers-street, will open in grand style. Judge Betts and Judge Ingersoll will be the presiding officials. The Brooklyn counterfeiting case, and that of the crew of the *Haidee*, acquitted of the capital offence the other day, and waiting to be tried on the minor charge of serving on board a slave ship, are the only features of importance in this Court.

THE CRIMINAL SIDE.

To-day is the great day of the month for the criminal as well as the civil Courts. They all in due course reopen. Whatever was left undone last month is promised to be done before Christmas, the same promise being in perpetuity, as the legal phrase goes, and always "going" to be fulfilled every month of every year.

Cancemi is to be tried for the fourth time in the Supreme Court Circuit before Judge Ingraham. A thousand Jurors are impanneled for the occasion. District-Attorney Blunt, the Attorney-General, and John McKeon, ex-United States District-Attorney, will conduct the prosecution. Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman, as on the previous trials, will employ their ingenuity for the defence.

In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Barnard will preside. Many serious cases, which were passed over during Judge Russell's recent term, inasmuch as they demanded the attention of a sound and able presiding Judge, will be brought before the Recorder. Foremost of these is the case of Larkin, for the murder of Dowling, the barkeeper in Mulberry-street, on August 27. The homicide of Christian Mathewbacher, on August 12, by a gang of four men, named Dennis Crowley, Peter Underhill, William Tileson and Thaddeus McCartee, will also be tried. James Stevens, the alleged poisoner of his wife, has not yet been indicted by the Grand Jury, consequently he can hardly, in the event of an indictment being found, be tried this term. The case of Gilligan, for a heavy forgery on Mr. Fredricks, the daguerreotypist of Broadway will be among the earliest cases called up in this Court. It is probable that an effort will be made to bring Charles Devlin, Charles Turner, and their indicted *confrères*, before the Recorder, but undoubtedly every effort will be made by their counsel to postpone the trial till January, when Judge Russell will occupy the Bench.

James Sheppard, convicted in the Court of General Sessions of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung, will occupy the attention of the public, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, on an argument for a new trial.

In Oyer and Terminer, Ex-Mayor Fernando Wood and 61 of his brother municipal officials are on the calendar for trial for alleged malpractices connected with the public treasury. William Mulligan is also to be tried during this term in this Court for an assault and battery on Mr. Warner of Broadway. Altogether there is a lively time in prospect for the Courts for the last month of the year.

The Governor of Massachusetts has issued a circular to the city and town authorities in the State, asking for information relative to the amount of taxes for all purposes assessed upon the people. There is no information in possession of the Government upon which a correct estimate can be based.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Virginia Democratic State Convention.

NOMINATION OF MR. JOHN LETCHER FOR GOVERNOR.

PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, Dec. 3—12 P. M.

Mr. PRYOR has made a speech amid tremendous applause. He was followed by Mr. WM. M. TREDWAY for LETCHER, and Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, also for LETCHER. The latter was speaking at 10 o'clock. The balloting will commence as soon as Mr. WISE concludes.

PETERSBURG, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The Convention got through with the first ballot at 4 o'clock in the morning. The interest manifested was intense, the crowd remaining till the close. The candidates presented were Messrs. LETCHER, HOPKIN, EDMUNDSON, SMITH, of Greenbrier; BROCKENBROUGH, and JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER. Mr. LETCHER was nominated by about 12,500 votes over all others. The Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. LETCHER's friends are in extacies.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Dec. 4—P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. LETCHER's vote is 85,532, and his majority over all 17,520. His nomination was declared unanimous.

Mr. GORDON, of Albemarle, Mr. WISE, and other bitter opponents, formally pledged themselves to do everything in their power to secure his election.

JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER was then nominated for Attorney-General, by acclamation.

The merits of six or more candidates for Lieutenant-Governor are now being discussed.

The Convention will probably adjourn to-night.

The Echo Case—The Bills thrown out by the Grand Jury.

[SPECIAL REPORT BY MAIL.]

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The Federal Court met at a quarter past 11 o'clock this morning, when the following proceedings took place:

THE COURT—Mr. District-Attorney, has any application been made to you by the Grand Jury, since the adjournment of the Court yesterday?

Mr. CONNOR—May it please the Court, the Grand Jury applied to me last night to have a copy of the oath of office, taken by them, sent to their room. I told them that it would be proper for them to make their application to your Honor, in Court.

THE COURT—Mr. Marshal, you will please direct the Foreman of the Grand Jury to come into Court and receive the oath, if they desire it.

The Foreman of the Jury shortly afterwards made his appearance in Court.

THE COURT—The Court is informed, Mr. Foreman, that you desire to receive the oath taken by the Grand Jury, for your information. It was not sent to you by the District-Attorney, when the application was made to him, because, after the Grand Jury has received its case and retired, no document whatever is allowed to be sent before them without the order of the Court. The Court now gives you this copy of the Grand Juror's oath, which you will take with you to your room.

At 25 minutes before 12 o'clock, the Grand Jury came into Court. The roll was called by the Clerk, and all the Jurors answered to their names.

THE COURT—Mr. Foreman, any findings the Grand Jury may have to present to the Court you will please hand to the Clerk.

The three indictments were then handed to the Clerk, who read each of them, indorsed "no bill."

THE COURT—Mr. District-Attorney, have you anything further to present to the Grand Jury?

Mr. CONNOR—Not at present, your Honor. But I ask that they be discharged until Thursday morning, when I may have further business for them.

The Jury were accordingly discharged until Thursday morning. There was evident excitement in Court when the finding of the Jury was announced.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 4.

To-day the prisoners in the slaver *Echo* case, sixteen in number, were brought before the Federal Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The counsel of the prisoners moved that they be discharged from custody, when a counter-motion was made by the United States District-Attorney, that they be remanded to jail to await the future action of the Grand Jury.

Arguments against the constitutionality of the law of 1820 were made by Messrs. SPRATT and GREGG, the invalidity of the law being the ground on which the discharge of the prisoners was demanded. District-Attorney CONNER replied in an argument of conceded force, soundness and eloquence.

The further hearing of the case was then postponed until Monday.

The South Carolina Legislature—The Slave-Trade Question.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 4.

Mr. W. D. PORTER, of Charleston, was, to-day, elected President of the Senate, in the place of Mr. CHESTNUT, resigned. Resolutions were, yesterday, introduced into the House instructing the Representatives of South Carolina in Congress to use all efforts to secure the repeal of all the measures of the General Government restrictive of the Slave-trade, the same being in derogation of the rights of the South. They were ordered for consideration to-day.

Senator Douglas at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

Senator DOUGLAS and lady arrived here yesterday. He visited the St. Charles last night by invitation, and to-day will give a reception to his political and other friends. A dinner is to be given him, tendered by the Pierre Soulé and American Party. The Administration Party keep aloof from any participation in the honor intended.

News from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 4.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received. They contain an extract from the Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 25th of November, saying that General ROBLES had routed General LLAVE at Jalapa, taking the latter prisoner. Letters from Vera Cruz to the 13th, are said to confirm this statement, which the *Diario* remarks was conveyed to Havana by the Spanish brig *Vizcaino*, from Sisal, in private letters written by persons of credibility.

The *Picayune*, having dates to the 22d ult., without a word referring to General LLAVE's defeat, doubts the whole story.

Disasters at Sea.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The schooner *John Benson*, from Norfolk for Halifax, struck on Bantam Rock on the 3d inst., and bilged. She was afterwards got into Port Herbert full of water.

The brigantine *Maggie*, from Boston for Charlottetown, has been totally lost in Fisherman's Harbor. The materials and a part of her cargo were saved.

The bark *Elizabeth Hall*, of Portland, Me., was abandoned at sea, and the captain and crew were taken off by the brig *Bull*, which has arrived at Port Medway.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The steamer *North Carolina*, for Norfolk, collided last night, with an unknown vessel off Annapolis. The smoke stack and upper works of the steamer were shattered. No lives were lost.

The Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 4.

There has been quite a thick snow-storm this afternoon and evening, but the weather is mild and there are indications of a change to rain.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 5.

The snow ceased falling this morning, when there were two to three inches on the ground. Rain has been falling all day.

Non-Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Dec. 5—9½ P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *City of Washington*, now in her 12th day from Liverpool, and about due. The weather is so thick that we cannot see outside of the beach. Wind light from northwest.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 4. 1858.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, from New-York, arrived here this (Saturday) morning at 6 o'clock.

Fires.

IN WATER-STREET.—Last evening, at 8½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the building No. 245 Water-street, occupied by VANDERPOOL, DICKERSON & Co., importers of tin plates, sheet iron, wire, &c.; but having been discovered at an early moment, was soon extinguished, though not, however, before considerable damage was done by water. The fire originated on the fourth floor, among some matting, but from what cause is at present unknown. The damage is estimated at $8,000, most of which was by water. The firm have insurances in the following companies: Pacific, Washington, Franklin of Philadelphia, Williamsburg City, Fulton, Mechanics, Traders of New-York, Traders of Brooklyn, Mechanics of Brooklyn, and two or three other companies. The building is damaged to the amount of $100.

IN THE EX-DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S HOUSE.—A slight fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the dwelling-house of PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., ex-District-Attorney, No. 118 West Thirty-fifth-street. The fire was fortunately extinguished before effecting much damage. A defect in the chimney flue caused the fire.

IN FIRST-AVENUE.—Shortly after 11 o'clock, Saturday evening, a fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 69 First-avenue, occupied by FREDERICK PERPENAN as a window-shade manufactory. The total damage by fire and water was $500. The loss by water was sustained by GEORGE JOUVENOT, Wheelwright, and G. WONTHEN BROTHERS, paper-hanging manufacturers. All the loss was covered by insurance.

IN BLEECKER-STREET.—The alarm for the Fifth District at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in Bleecker-street, near Elizabeth, in a tenement house. The fire was soon extinguished.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm for the Fourth District at 11¼ o'clock last night was false.

FIRE IN TENTH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District at 12¼ o'clock this morning was caused by a fire in the stable No. 590 Tenth-street. Damage about $75—insured. The property is owned by ANTHONY DUGRO.

Police Reports.

A FAST YOUTH SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.—A decidedly dressy and engaging young man had a very fine and dashing time for several days last week at the Metropolitan Hotel, representing himself to be the son of the Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany. The strictest attention was given to his orders. One of the Messrs. Lelands, whose optics, sharpened by long practice, rarely fail to detect deceptive characters, soon became satisfied that his elegant young guest was no relation of the Central Railroad President and Congressional Representative. Mr. Leland accordingly intimated to the young man the propriety of squaring up his bill. This occurred on Saturday last. In the most complaisant manner imaginable, and unconscious of the entertainment of any suspicion against himself, the young man offered a check for $25 on the Citizens' Bank of Albany, purporting to be signed by Erastus Corning, his father. The check was discovered to be a forged one, and the fictitious son at once arrested. Five other checks, signed Erastus Corning, were found in his possession—one of the checks being for $1,000, and the others for smaller amounts. It was subsequently ascertained that he had negotiated a check for $65, and that he had received the money for it. The prisoner, after arrest, admitted that he was not a son of Erastus Corning, and that the checks were forged. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and locked up for examination. He refuses to reveal his right name or any facts regarding his prior history.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH OF A COLORED WOMAN—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.—MARY A. CROSBY, an aged colored woman, who lived at No. 535 Broome-street, died suddenly on Saturday. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered, ascribing death to natural causes. Since her death some of the former neighbors and acquaintances of the deceased have expressed the opinion that it was not altogether natural, but was hastened by parties interested in obtaining possession of her property—a valuable house and lot in Brooklyn being alleged as part of her estate. There are contradictory reports. A thorough investigation, it is said, will be demanded in the case.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Friday afternoon last Mr. WILLIAM BENNET, of Brooklyn, while riding over the Myrtle-avenue Plank Road with his wife, was stopped by three Irishmen near the turnpike gate, and his money demanded. A pistol was held to the head of Mr. BENNET to enforce a compliance with the demand. Being unarmed, Mr. B. considered discretion the better part of valor, and gave up all the money he had—$9. Disappointed at not obtaining more money, the robbers insisted upon taking the jewelry and outside garments from Mrs. BENNET, which they finally succeeded in obtaining, and then passed on. After getting a short distance off, one of the robbers fired a pistol in the air and gave an exultant yell. This is the third robbery reported as having occurred on this road within one week.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening two boys named PATRICK SMITH and JOHN HOGAN, got into an altercation in a porter-house at No. 12 Fulton-street, near the Ferry. After bandying epithets for a while they came to blows, when HOGAN getting the worst of it, drew a knife, and at the same time swearing he would have revenge, plunged it into SMITH's back; the knife entered near the spine between the two small ribs, and it is feared the wound will prove fatal. The injured boy was taken to the drug store of Dr. BRICE, on James-street, where the wound was dressed by Dr. HOWARD, and he was then taken to the residence of his parents on Furman-street, near Doughty. HOGAN fled immediately after inflicting the stab, and had not been arrested at a late hour last night. HOGAN is 17 years old and SMITH 15. This is the same place where, a little more than one year ago, a fight took place between PATRICK GALLAGHER and HUGH KELLY, which resulted in the death of KELLY. GALLAGHER was tried, convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed. His counsel succeeded in obtaining a stay of proceedings, and a new trial was granted, nearly a year ago. The case has not been called on since, and GALLAGHER remains in the County Jail.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.—This Company, having fully tested the practicability of using gas on their boats, have decided to light all of their boats with gas as soon as the necessary alterations can be made. The Company owns eighteen boats and the cost of the change upon each will be about $500. This Company is also testing a new light, at the pier heads, which, it is said, will enable the pilots to see everything in the river on the most foggy nights.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB.—A man named HENRY MYERS was brought before Justice CORNWELL, Saturday, and committed to answer a charge of grand larceny. It appears that the accused, about 12 o'clock on Friday night, went into a store at the corner of Court and Luqueer streets, just as the proprietor was extinguishing the lights, and grabbed a pocket-book containing $250, from the counter and ran off. He was arrested a few hours after the robbery by Sergeant CASS and Officer OSBORNE, of the First Precinct Police, and most of the money was recovered.

FIRES.—About noon yesterday two frame houses (unfinished) owned by Mr. WOOD, on Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street, were set on fire and mostly destroyed before the flames could be got under. The property is insured for $3,000—$1,500 each—in the Market and New-York City Insurance Companies. The loss is estimated at $2,000. The alarm of fire Saturday noon proceeded from the Kerosene Oil factory, at the corner of Concord-street and Hudson-avenue. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $200.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Officers GRIFFITH and VIDETTE, of the Fifth Precinct Police, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, arrested two burglars while in the act of breaking into store No. 10 South Seventh-street. They gave their names as JAMES MCMURRY and JAMES BRADLEY, and were committed for examination.

THE TAXES.—The total amount of taxes paid to the Collector of Taxes during the month of November was $921,344 13, against $616,911 55 for the corresponding time last year—an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The decrease in taxation is about 16½ per cent., as compared with last year.

Tax of 1857	$1,775,100 95
Tax of 1858	1,567,450 47
Decrease	$207,649 48

The counsel for the mutineers of the *Junior*, at Boston, have moved for a new trial, on the plea that the Court charged the Jury wrongly on several points.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to consultations on the more obscure diseases and to operative surgery. Piles, Fistula and reducible rupture are permanently cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 Fifth-avenue; at all other hours he is at his private Hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5. The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary or business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR—AND
THE OLIVE TAR INHALER.
FOR DISEASED THROAT OR LUNGS,
Are sold at No. 315 Broadway,
Next to the Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP—STEPHEN P. RUSSELL.—Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, the candidate of the regular Democracy of this City—which term implies hostility to Tammany Hall and all its adjuncts—aside from politics, claims the consideration and support of the electors of the City without distinction of party.

Mr. RUSSELL is very extensively known, as a man of education, of morality, great intelligence, and, better than all the rest, as a man of unsullied and incorruptible integrity. He has resided in this City upwards of twenty years, and is, by birth and education, an American.

Since Mr. RUSSELL has been among us, he has been known to the City as an active and zealous politician, and though at all times exposed to that rancorous calumny which is the attendant of every politician, and which, unfortunately, is, in this latter age, the price which almost every public man pays for preferment, the breath of reproach has never reached him.

His worth, merit, and capacity, are equally and alike admitted, in every quarter. He is an educated, an enlightened, and an honorable politician, and his friends are determined that he shall be elected, at all hazards, if the purity of the ballot-box, and the intelligence of the electors, can effect an object, to them, to the masses, and to the interests of the City, so very desirable.—*Sunday Atlas.*

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are now used in all the great public Hospitals in the world; and no family in which they have been once used, is ever again without them. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND STRENGTHEN THE NERVES.
$1 A PACKAGE, AT NO. 315 BROADWAY,
NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
AND
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP AND SCARLET FEVER.

Apply OLIVE TAR to the Throat or Chest, rubbing it well in, and also give from two to ten drops of OLIVE TAR on sugar. In severe cases the OLIVE TAR may be given every hour until relief is obtained. For inhaling the odor of OLIVE TAR, and further directions for its use, and for a large number of testimonials of the highest class ever given to any popular remedy, see the book which accompanies each bottle.

For SPASMS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, WORMS, or any Internal Pain, take and apply OLIVE TAR as above directed. *Relief will be immediate.*

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC
Pains cease when Olive Tar is applied.

For BURNS, SCALDS and CHILBLAINS, apply OLIVE TAR, and *pain will instantly cease.*

For SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, and all other DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, apply OLIVE TAR, and take
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

These Powders are sold at One Dollar a package, and are sent anywhere, free by mail.

OLIVE TAR, FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold at
No. 315 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

OLIVE TAR put up in Tin Cans, will be SENT BY MAIL on receipt of 25 cents extra per bottle for postage.
Address J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist,
No. 315 Broadway,
New-York.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Music Boxes.—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Anniversary Dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New-York will take place, at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 o'clock.

Members are respectfully requested to make early application for their tickets to either of the undersigned:

JOHN VAN BUREN, No. 9 Nassau-st.,
JAMES H. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
AARON B. HAYS, North River Bank,
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, No. 245 Water-st.,
CHARLES ROOME, No. 4 Irving-place.
WM. H. JOHNSON, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JOHN GROSHON, No. 73 6th-av., Stewards.

The Society will meet for the transaction of business at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Best and Cheapest article for the Hair.
COCOINE.

Prepared from..............Cocoa-Nut Oil.

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half pint, 30 cents.

A Card.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

We are daily receiving very many letters from the City of New-York, inquiring where Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative may be found. Hegeman, Clark & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Charles H. Ring sell it at wholesale. We will say, in connection, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as the name indicates, Inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

A Charming Article for the Toilet.—Our lady friends whose hair may incline to fall off, or become harsh and dry, have only to use JULES HAUEL'S EAU LUSTRALE HAIR RENOVATER, which will permanently arrest its further decay, give it a healthy tone, render it beautifully soft and glossy, incline it to curl, and impart to it the sweetest odor. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st, Philadelphia.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Alfred Munroe & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway,

Having replenished their stock to meet the demands for the holiday month, invite purchasers to their assortment of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
AND
SUITS,

and all styles of garments for boys.

In consideration of this being the closing month of the season, our prices will be found to be as low for quality and style as any of the GREAT REDUCTIONS.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

The Frogs of Egypt In their day produced a profound sensation. People wondered, So with the Magnetic Salve, people wonder at its marvelous cures. For sale by Dr. S. R. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists.

MARRIED

BLIFFENS—MUNSON.—COOLEY—BURSLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of Capt. Isaac Bursley, No. 32 East 28th-st., by the Rev. Geo. Lucas, Capt. THOS. V. BLIFFENS to ELIZABETH S. MUNSON. Also, by the same, and at the same time and place, EARL K. COOLEY to LOUISA G., daughter of Capt. Isaac Bursley, all of this City.

☞ Boston and Barnstable papers please copy.

BIDDLE—FERRIS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., Mr. GEO. E. BIDDLE to Miss MARGARET FERRIS, daughter of John G. Ferris, Esq., all of this City.

ELLIS—FORSYTH.—At Albany, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, by the Rev. Mr. Slacker, MATTHIAS ELLIS, of South Corner, Massachusetts, to SARAH SEYMOUR, daughter of the late William M. Forsyth, of Albany.

MESSENGER—HENDRICKSON.—At Springfield, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. J. B. Alliger, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN S. MESSENGER, of New-York, to Miss HANNAH A. HENDRICKSON, of the former place.

DAVIS—BROWN.—At Haverhill, Mass., on Tuesday, Nov. 30, in the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. A. S. Train, D. D., Mr. JOHN F. DAVIS, of this City, and Miss JULIA M. P., daughter of the late Deacon Josiah Brown, of Haverhill.

AITKEN—BEEKMAN.—At Griggstown, R. I., on Thursday, Dec. 2, by the Rev. J. L. Lord, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, WILLIAM B. AITKEN, of New-York, to Miss CATHARINE BEEKMAN, daughter of Abraham C. Beekman, of Griggstown.

DIED

VARICK.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 4, RICHARD VARICK, son of the late Abraham Varick, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 West 11th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 9½ o'clock A.M., without further notice.

PURVES.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 4, JAMES ROBERT, youngest son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth Purves, aged 13 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 160 East 38th-st., without further invitation.

LEONARD.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 5, of consumption, EMELINE, wife of Benjamin F. Leonard, and daughter of Matthias Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, from the residence of her uncle, Henry Wicker, at 10 o'clock.

BOWERS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 3, SARAH LOUISA, wife of Isaac M. Bowers, aged 28 years, 6 months and 7 days.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 177 10th-av., this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4, EDWARD H., youngest son of William W. and Sarah H. Cornell, aged 3 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Grove-st.

ALDEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 4, Mr. TIMOTHY ALDEN, aged 39 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 20 Lamartine place, 29th-st.

LANE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., of consumption, HARRIET E., wife of Nash M. Lane, and youngest daughter of Alexander Clark, aged 21 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 7th, at Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

HOWELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, of consumption, SAMUEL SPEAR, son of Charles J. Howell, in the 28th year of his age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

O'CONNELL.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Dec. 5, PATRICK O'CONNELL, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Peter Murray and Bernard McCafferty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

JACK.—At Morrisania, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Dec. 4, SAMUEL JACK, aged 26 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, and the members of Marion Lodge, No. 278, and Lily Lodge, No. 342, F. A. M., and all Masons, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

EMMANS.—At Flatlands, L. I., Capt. ALBERT EMMANS.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CONNOR.—At New-Orleans, on Thursday, Nov. 18, of yellow fever, JAMES CONNOR, in the 28th year of his age.

James was youngest son of Charles Connor, of Drumboy, in the County of Fermanagh, and Parish of Boho. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and a young man of good morals. He belonged to H. B. M.'s Royal Artillery, and lived and died a British subject. His mother, sisters, and brothers deeply deplore his loss. O God, thy will be done.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
PARIS AND LONDON
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys.
Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines, Serges, Italian Cloths, and
every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST.

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.
Elegant Medallion, new styles..........13s. to 15s. per yd.
Elegant Velvet, new styles..........10s. to 13s. per yd.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new... 7s. to 10s. per yd.
English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles. 7s. to 9s. per yd.
English and Domestic Ingrain, new.... 4s. to 6s. per yd.
With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
Have received by recent arrivals large additions to their present stock, which they
OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
GEO. C. ALLEN, IMPORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady of experience, either in an hotel or in a widower's family. The best of reference can be given as to character and capability. Address Miss HALDA, No. 77 Varick-st., opposite Grand-st.

GAS ON A WALK!

On Monday next, Nov. 29, and following days, (except Sunday,) the Gas-Generating-and-Cooking-Range Company will start one of their Hendrick Bro.' patented apparatus from the dépôt, No. 512 Broadway, at 5½ o'clock P. M., to be conveyed in a blaze of triumph through all the principal streets of the City, returning at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Gas will be made on the wagon, and be consumed from 10 large burners. Citizens, be wide awake! Look out for Gas on a walk!!

A CARD.

TO OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Within the past four years the taxes upon your property have been increased to the enormous extent of 84¾ per cent.—having amounted, in the aggregate, in 1854, to $4,341,255, and in the present year, (1858,) to $8,021,091, the difference being $3,679,836—an increase, as we have stated, of 84¾ per cent. This increase is very far beyond what the natural growth of the City, and the extension of its multifarious interests required, and must be attributable to other causes. Prominent among such causes, as is shown by recent investigation and examination of the transactions and accounts of the Street and Finance Departments, may be enumerated *fraud* and *peculation* upon the public treasury, resulting from the unfaithfulness of some, and the neligence of others, of your public servants. The deficiencies and losses caused thereby, in each year, have been met by a corresponding increase of taxation in the following year. Now, this burden of taxation, we beg you to remember, is not borne exclusively by the property owner, but presses alike, through increasing rents and advancing profits in trade, upon all who maintain a residence in the City.

To arrest this rapidly increasing tide of taxation, some effective change in the management of the financial affairs of the City is imperatively called for. The approaching election of a Comptroller affords you an opportunity to take the first step towards such a change, by electing to the Comptrollership a man competent to devise and carry out effectually a system of action and accounting in the several departments, by which fraud, peculation and extravagance shall be prevented, and the expenditures of the City Government reduced to a reasonable amount.

Fellow-citizens! such a man we believe ROBERT T. HAWS to be, and as such we commend him to your support for Comptroller, at the approaching election. He belongs to that class of citizens who seek not office, but are sought after, if required for the public service; and we say to you that such a trait of character alone is a strong qualification for official station in these days of office-seeking. Combining with a mercantile experience of many years a comprehensive understanding of financial accounting, a practical acquaintance with the public affairs of the City, and a well-earned reputation for honesty and fidelity in the discharge of public duties, we cannot, and do not doubt, if elected, that his administration of the duties of the Comptrollership will result in a reform of the abuses now so prevalent under our City Government, and likewise in a gratifying reduction of the City expenditures.

We urge you, therefore, fellow-citizens, to lay aside the ordinary feelings of partisanship, and for the sake of an honest, faithful and economical administration of the financial affairs of our City, to unite with us to elect him on the 7th of December. Let no contingency of weather, business or pleasure keep you from the polls on that day, nor any consideration of party induce you to withhold your vote for ROBERT T. HAWS for COMPTROLLER.

Peletiah Perit,
Peter Cooper,
Wm. W. DeForest,
Robert B. Minturn,
Charles H. Marshall,
Henry A. Hurlbut,
Geo. D. Phelps,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
Wm. B. Crosby,
James DePeyster Ogden,
James Kernochan,
John H. Swift,
John J. Phelps,
M. O. Roberts,
David Hoadley,
James Brown,
Matthew Morgan,
Isaac N. Phelps,
John Paine,
Wm. H. Smith,
R. A. Witthaus,
John Alstyne,
Isaac Sherman,
Cornelius Grinnell,
Adam W. Spies,
Geo. S. Robbins,
Wm. L. Cogsweil,
W. A. Booth,
Ezra Nye,
Timothy G. Churchill,
Benjamin F. Camp,
John H. Sherwood,
Richard Bell,
C. R. Robert,
Edward B. Little,
Goodhue & Co.,
Nath'l & Geo. Griswold,
S. B. Althause & Co.,
David Dudley Field,
James W. Gerard,
Daniel Lord,
Simeon Baldwin,
William Bloodgood,
Norman White,
John Stephenson,
John Reid,
F. L. Harris,
George W. Blunt,
William H. Osborn,
Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
A. & A. Lawrence & Co.,
Haight, Halsey & Co.,
Jacob Little,
John P. Treadwell,
John A. C. Gray,
Moses Taylor,
Jonathan Sturges,
John A. Stevens,
Luther Bradish,
James Harper,
James W. Beekman,
Robert H. McCurdy,
Amos R. Eno,
Henry Young,
Moses A. Hoppock,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,
John Caswell,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Wm. K. Strong,
Charles H. Harbeck,
Frederick Macy,
Edmund Penfold,
Charles Morgan,
Drake Mills,
Henry G. Marquand,
A. C. Kingsland,
George Opdyke,
Valentine G. Hall,
A. W. Bradford,
J. M. Halsted,
Henry Chauncey,
Augustus Weisman,
James Renwick,
Daniel Carmichael,
Frederick C. Downer,
John Falconer,
Daniel Burtnett,
John H. Platt,
Henry T. Ingalls,
George T. Elliot,
R. L. & A. Stuart,
Bogert & Kneeland,
Daniel Ulman,
D. D. Lord,
Morris Franklin,
Erastus Brooks,
William V. Brady,
Philip Reynolds,
John H. Griscom,
Alonzo A. Alvord,
John D. Woodgate,
John W. Farmer,
A. K. P. Dennett,
Sam'l L. Mitchell,
S. H. Davis,
L. C. Clark,
David D. Voorhees,
D. H. Haight,
J. B. D. Lanier.

THE GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY
R. R. R.
(No. 2.)
A NEW LIFE-CREATIVE PRINCIPLE.
RADWAY'S READY RESOLVENT,
heals old sores, purifies the blood, instills within the system renewed health, and resolves and exterminates all chronic and constitutional diseases.

This great and glorious remedy should be hailed by the human race as a special gift from the Almighty to regenerate dilapidated humanity.

Dr. RADWAY & CO. are the only physicians and chemists in the world who have succeeded in discovering a remedy that will effectually eradicate from the human system constitutional diseases and ailments transmitted from parents to their children.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
Will radically exterminate from the system
SCROFULA,
ULCERS,
FEVER SORES,
SORE EYES,
SORE LEGS,
SORE MOUTH,
SORE HEAD,
INSANITY,
BRONCHITIS,
PROLAPSUS UTERI,
SKIN DISEASES,
SALT RHEUM,
HUMORS OF ALL KINDS,
CANCERS,
FITS,
RUNNING FROM THE EAR,
WHITE SWELLINGS,
TUMORS,
CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS,
NODES,
RICKETS,
GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
NIGHT SWEATS,
CONSUMPTION,
RASH TETTER,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
DYSPEPSIA,
and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold by Druggists everywhere
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York. Brooklyn—Mrs. Hays, No. 175 Fulton-st.

ADVANCE OF SCIENCE

In the treatment of diseases of women. Some thousands of cases of Prolapsus-Uteri and kindred difficulties have been successfully treated by H. HALSTED, M. D., of Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Mass., without caustic or any appliances of the day. Caustic relieves pain only by paralyzing the parts. By its absorption it poisons the blood, darkens the skin and injures the memory and nervous system.

Names of persons cured will be given to ladies desiring reference from all parts of the Union. Many have been brought on beds, who had been helpless for years, and others in various stages of disease, who are now in the enjoyment of health. The cure is speedy and sure, as he will satisfy physicians and others, calling on him at St. Nicholas Hotel. Office hours from 10 to 4 on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during Winter. Calls of inquiry and circulars free. Treatise on Motorpathy 25 cents. The remainder of the week is devoted to those in the Institution.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
Wholesale and retail. Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of TRIESEMAR. Its modus operandi is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.—For Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Asthma and Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, these Plasters stand unrivaled; and for cheapness, ease and durability they far surpass all others. Sold by all Druggists. General Dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st., N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN
and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.
Farewell to sleep when bed bugs prey,
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.
Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, fleas, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.
POWDER kills all insects in a trice,
But PILLS are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR California and South Pacific Coast, per U. S. steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this Office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

CARLYLE'S FREDERICK THE GREAT.

HISTORY OF
FRIEDERICH THE SECOND,
CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT.
By THOMAS CARLYLE.
Author of "History of the French Revolution," "Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," "Sartor Resartus," &c.
4 vols. large 12mo, muslin, $1 25 each. Vols. I. and II., with portraits and maps, now ready.

EXTRACTS FROM CRITICAL NOTICES.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.
Perhaps since "Macaulay's History of England" no book has been looked for with more eager expectation than this.

From the Saturday Review (London.)
With a patient industry only less remarkable than his creative power, he has produced a work which, in addition to higher qualities, is as amusing as a Waverley Novel, and as accurate as a German monograph.

From the New-York Tribune.
No labor can be compared to the literary toil, of which the marks are conspicuous on every page of these volumes. Such handling of antique musty documents, such thrashing of husks for a few grains of corn, such eye-destroying, soul-depressing pertinacity of research as their composition has evidently demanded of the author, almost place the miraculous diligence of Gibbon himself at a discount. Seldom, indeed, is the inspiration of a man of genius so happily combined with the dogged faithfulness of a drudge.

From the New-York Times.
It has long been eagerly anticipated, and now that it has been published it is seized upon with as much avidity as though it were a new novel by Bulwer or Dickens. * * There is no abatement of the old Carlylean strength, or humor, or quaintness, with which the reading world is already so familiar, which so many have tried in vain to imitate, and which still remains unique and impossible to all but their inventor and master.

From the New-York Evening Post.
The author has explored a field which has never been intelligently and thoroughly traversed by a competent historian, and the result is a historical resurrection of scenes and person in the eighteenth century which few readers were prepared to anticipate.

From the London National Review.
Of the richness of Mr. Carlyle's book in firmly-drawn and vivid pictures of men and things—of its fantastic humor and rugged manly pathos, no idea can be gathered except from its own pages. * * There is one characteristic of Mr. Carlyle's which raises him above the level of all cotemporary historians—a solemn sense of the mystery and wonder of human life and of the universe in which it is placed is never absent from him. In his dealings with the "infinitely little" that makes so large a part of history, he never loses sight of the "infinitely great" that struggles ineffectually for expression through it. It is this sense that gives to his writings their turn of quaint pathos, their tone of stern or mournful irony, their startling and grotesque contrasts.

From the Commercial Advertiser.
The master-work of one of the most remarkable writers of the nineteenth century.

From the Springfield Republican.
Rich in knowledge, graphic and comprehensive in its sketches, abundantly interesting.

From the Troy Daily Times.
This work, so remarkable in conception, so original in plan, and so vigorous in its working up.

From the Buffalo Courier.
A work of rare excellence in a historical point of view, and as interesting as the best novel of the day.

From the Boston Daily Traveller.
As a book, Carlyle never wrote anything more readable than this, and all that he writes is readable.

From the Correspondent Charleston Mercury.
I do not ever recollect to have read any work with more interest and pleasure.

From the Brooklyn Times.
The product of years of the most profound research—a research conducted with the earnestness of an enthusiast who is in love with his theme, instead of the plodding dulness of the bookmaking Dryasdusts.

From the New-York Daily News.
There is no overlooking the originality, research, and power of this history.

From the Hartford Press.
The work is the ablest that has come from the pen of the renowned author.

From the New-York Examiner.
Increases in interest and splendor as it proceeds.

Each of the volumes has a handsome frontispiece, and the second is furnished with several valuable Maps, and closes with a copious and useful Index.

PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.
HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above work by mail, postage paid, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the money.

AN INTENSELY INTERESTING WORK.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK;
THEIR DEALERS; THE CLEARING HOUSE; AND THE PANIC OF 1857.
WITH A FINANCIAL CHART.
BY J. S. GIBBONS.
With Thirty Illustrations, by Herrick, 1 vol., 12mo, 400 pages, cloth, $1 50.

A book for every man of business; for the bank officer and clerk; for the bank stockholder and depositor; and especially for the merchant and his cash manager; also, for the lawyer, who will here find the exact responsibilities that exist between the different officers of Banks and the clerks, and between them and the dealers. All who have dealings with Banks will save many times the price of this volume by the practical instruction which it gives relative to the details of the business. They will learn how to transact their banking affairs most advantageously, and be enlightened as to the various reasons why their bills receivable are rejected by the Discount Board. Every man will see here set forth his own experience in the various conditions of the money market, and learn precisely how to act in order to maintain a good credit with his Bank.

The operations of the Clearing-House are described in detail, and illustrated by a Financial Chart, which exhibits in an interesting manner, the fluctuations of the bank loans.

The immediate and exact cause of the panic of 1857 is clearly demonstrated by the records of the Clearing-House, and a scale is presented by which the deviation of the volume of bank loans from an average standard of safety can be ascertained at a single glance.

Letter from George D. Lyman, Manager of the Clearing-House.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the sheets of a work about to be published by your House, entitled *The Banks of New-York; Their Dealers; The Clearing-house; and the Panic of 1857*," by J. S. GIBBONS. I have read them with much interest, and take pleasure in saying that Mr. GIBBONS has succeeded admirably in giving a faithful and very interesting description of the internal division of labor and of the methods of transacting business, both inside and outside of the counters of the banks of this City.

His description of the New-York Clearing-house, its daily routine of business, its books and forms, is accurate and full, and conveys a better idea of the institution than any description that has yet been published.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE D. LYMAN.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Specie Clerk of the Union Bank—The Board of Directors Discounting Notes—The Artistic Diversions of Mr. Marks—The President Examining Collateral Notes—Just Elected—Mr. A. Won't Submit to Such Treatment—The Cashier Caught by the Button-hole—Mr. Kight Up—Mr. Kight Down—The Cashier in a State of Siege—Mr. Sweatem's Final Argument—A Bad Bank Statement—The Paying Teller and his Customers—A Tight Day at the Discount Desk—Consolation—Better Fare than at the Discount Board—Outside—Two per Cent. a Month—Inside—The Consequences of Two per Cent. a Month—The Runner on a Fruitless Search—Matthias, Porter of the Bank of the State of New-York—Father Cole—An Old-fashioned Friday's Settlement—Plan of the Clearing-house Rooms—The Clearing-house Manager in his Pulpit—Making the Daily Exchange—A Ton of Gold—The Specie Clerk with Half-a-Million in his Pocket—Financial Chart—Wall-street in the Day of Specie Suspension—A "Run" on a Bank—The Financial Chart Reduced—Diagram of Currency and Loans—The Bank Circulation.

A copy will be sent by mail, postage paid, on remittance of $1 50.

A new book by the author of "Cone Cut Corners,"
WE PUBLISH TO-DAY
MATHEW CARABY.
A narrative of his adventures among friends and strangers, in county and in town. By BENAULY,
475 pages, 12mo., price $1 25.

This is a new book in a new vein. The scenes of the principal events on which the story is founded are laid in New-York; and the purpose of the work is thus set forth by the author in the preface:

"It does not aim to demolish any particular institution, to correct any special social evil, to aid any great reform, or to discuss any of the leading questions of the times. My simple purpose has been to narrate one of those episodes of individual life which not unfrequently occur under the complex and social relations of the present time, and in which an unusual combination of circumstances, very simple and natural in themselves, exhibits the play of human thought and feeling in a striking manner."

We have recently Published
THE SEABOARD SLAVE-STATES,
Being an account of a journey through them, with remarks on their economy. By FRED LAW OLMSTED.
740 pages, 12mo, price $1 25.
A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS;
OR,
A SADDLE-TRIP ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER.
With a statistical appendix. Same author. 550 pages, 12mo., price $1 25.
Single copies of the above mailed free on receipt of the retail price.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

EVANS & CO.'S
GIFTS. GIFT-BOOK STORE, GIFTS.
GIFTS. No. 677 GIFTS.
GIFTS. Broadway, New-York. GIFTS.
HOLIDAY
GIFTS
In endless variety *without cost* to those who purchase their books at the original EVANS & CO.'S Gift-Book store. The treasures of art and beauty exhausted in furnishing costly, elegant and tasteful presents for our patrons.
WITH EVERY BOOK
A GIFT
Worth from 50 cents to $100.
The largest assortment of Books ever offered at retail prices in the United States, embracing every department of literature.
MAGNIFICENTLY BOUND
AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
British and American authors—splendid library editions.
Standard Fiction.
Historical,
Biographical and
Scientific Works,
Juveniles and Poetry.
Bibles for the pocket, the pew and the family, in every form, size and style at very low prices.
A gift with every book, delivered at the time of sale, worth from 50 cents to $100, EVANS & CO.,
Lafarge Hotel Buildings, No. 677 Broadway.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.
Families having Plated Casters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and moderate price. LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

GENIN CAMPHOR ICE—FOR CHAPPED hands. Manufactured by E. W. VONDERSMITH, copy right secured. Depot No. 158 Bowery. Sold every where.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition,
At No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c.
Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 11 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT WINTER CLOAKS, LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,

Our Stock of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX CLOTH CLOAKS Has now reached the CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in STYLE, MATERIAL and QUALITY to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS, ALL ENTIRELY NEW, None having been manufactured more than a few days. The CLOAKS in our Establishment are EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE, UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled DISPLAY OF CLOAKS Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer, On MONDAY, Dec. 6, A large quantity of RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS, With Crochet Berthas, At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have forced themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who had desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is specially distinguishable by the LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR Exhibited in one of our Windows.

CHARLES STREET & CO.

VALENCIENNES AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES.

We are in receipt of a small invoice of the above, in all widths and qualities.

Point D'Alencon Sets, half-price.

A great reduction in Point Applique Sets.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

Received by the *Arago*, will be OPENED, MONDAY, Dec. 6, AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.

300 pieces of IRISH POPLINS, suitable for evening dresses, at $1 25 per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.

Just received, 1,000 dozen LINEN NAPKINS, at $1 25 per dozen, worth $2.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS

Will exhibit, at their new warehouse, NO. 350 BROADWAY, On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7, Full lines of the following goods, many of which will be offered at a very great reduction on former prices:

Jobs of Jaconet and Book Collars.
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Sets.
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars and Sets.
Honiton Lace Collars and Sets.
Point de Bruxelles Collars and Sets.
Real Black Lace Veils.
Pusher Black Lace Veils.
Lace Coiffures, Crowns and Crapes.
Real Valenciennes Laces.
Real Black Thread Laces.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Silk Hdkfs.
White Goods.

REMOVAL.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS

Will remove to their new warehouse, NO. 350 BROADWAY, On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS AND MERINOS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received several cases of the above desirable goods, POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c., &c. THREAD LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, FLOUNCINGS, POINTS, &c., &c. REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY THE YARD.

J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their SUPERB SELECTION OF PARIS EMBROIDERIES, just opened for the holidays, comprising many novelties, manufactured expressly for their house, which cannot be seen elsewhere.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 40c. to $15.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, from 75c. to $30.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from $2, in endless variety.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.

No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

LOOK AT OUR PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

PLAIN BEAVER RAGLANS AT $4 50.
TRICOT BEAVER RAGLANS AT $5 25.
RIBBED BEAVER RAGLANS AT $6.
FRENCH WATER-PROOF BEAVER RAGLANS AT $6 75.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER RAGLANS AT $7.
FRENCH BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH RICH CROCHET FRINGES, AT $7 50.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH HEAVY CROCHET FRINGES, AT $10.
Children's and Misses' Raglans, all sizes

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A COMPLETE RAZÉE

In the prices of all descriptions of BOYS' CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

The price of every article in our unequaled stock of Boys' Overcoats, (with and without capes,) School Suits, Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c., are THIS DAY MARKED DOWN with an unsparing hand, as we are resolved to dispose of our entire assortment BEFORE NEW-YEAR'S.

Our new scale of prices will be recognized by parents as the lowest in the City, considering the style and quality of the articles.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

At No. 643 Broadway.

$20,000 worth of embroideries, ribbons, fringes and trimmings, the choice of the stock of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, purchased of the assignees, will be offered for sale on and after Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 50 cents on the dollar, at DAVID CLARKE'S, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCormack & Simpson, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that, having identified his interests with David Clarke, he will be prepared to offer them great inducements. An early call solicited at the above address.

A SUPERB SELECTION OF THE

Most desirable novelties for OVER, FROCK and DRESS COATS, STREET TROWSERINGS, MORNING and EVENING DRESS VESTINGS, In confined styles of our own importation, and Carefully selected from the best European manufacturers, just received by

F. DERBY & CO.,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

AT MACY'S.

DEC. 6, 1858, For Holiday Presents. Opening This Day, New designs French and Scotch Cambric and Swiss Collars, very cheap. Lace Medallion Sets, new styles. 1,000 Pieces French Corsets, 6s., 7s. and $1 25.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,

Are offering Point Lace sets, Collars, Honiton sets and collars, Veils, Flounces and trimming laces in Chantilly, at a great reduction in price.

Also, PARIS EMBROIDERIES.

Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Medallion sets, Insertion sets, and a large variety of other articles very suitable for holiday presents, to which we invite the attention of ladies.

CARPETING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Housekeepers and all others are invited to call and see the astonishingly low prices of carpets and oil-cloths offered at HYATT'S great carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.—Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these goods of late, and we can now recommend them for general use. The HEAVY GLOVES and MITTENS are unrivaled as a protection in all kinds of acid work of the Chemist, Druggist and Photographist, manufacturing and handling of Potashes and other strong Alkalies; for Oystermen, Drivers in Harness and Hose Companies in the Fire Department. We would particularly call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Hatters, Tanners and Lumbermen to these GLOVES and MITTENS as being well adapted to their use. They are superior to the Buck Mitten, especially in wet work. The Light Gloves are used for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for Chapped or Rough Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires; a requisite in every family for washing, coloring, all roughening and dirty kinds of work, and particularly useful in gardening and care of shrubs and flowers. For sale by Rubber dealers generally. GOODYEAR'S I. R. Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 36 John-st., (up stairs.)

Exclusive Manufacturers under Goodyear's Patents of every description of Ladies' and Gents' India Rubber Gloves and Mitts. Also, Rubber Finger Cots and Ladies' Dress Shields.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies, can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY GOODS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

EXQUISITE FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES. VELVETS In all rare and beautiful shades of color. RICH PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES AND BOUQUETS, Just Imported. WILL BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY, Dec. 6, and MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS! RIBBONS ON OUR TABLES AT HALF PRICE! The balance of our newly-imported and extensive stock of PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS Will be offered for the balance of the season AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES and BAYADERE SILKS

in choice colorings, JUST LANDED FROM THE ARAGO, at the NEW RETAIL STORE, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION

Of the Ladies to our Very desirable assortment of ROBES DE CHAMBRE, Suitable for Holiday Presents For Gentlemen.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
(No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.

LATEST PARIS STYLES.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Will open on Monday, Dec. 6, a choice selection, at very low prices.

Needle-Work Sleeves, from auction, very low.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.

1,000 dresses of rich de Laines, Marked down to 1s. 6d. per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.

A great reduction in SILKS. 100 pieces of plain Silks at $1 per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.

500 Dresses of all Wool Plaid Merino at $350 per Dress.

POPULAR TRADE.

CHEAP GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 6, a large assortment of POIL DE CHENE, double width, (new material,) suitable for dresses, 20 cents per yard.

BAYADERE OPERA CLOAKS, 25 cents per yard.

250 pieces double width PRINTED CASHMERE, 20 cents per yard.

1,000 pieces PRINTED DE LAINES, new patterns, 1s. 6d. per yard.

400 pieces double width ALL WOOL PLAIDS, in every variety of colors, 3s. per yard.

500 pieces FRENCH MERINO, 60c. and 75c. per yard.

NEW ENGLISH PRINTS, madder colors, 10 cents per yard.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 6, a large invoice of Imported Cloth Cloaks and Basques, Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' house wear, At $3 50 and $4 50 each.

Being less than the cost of material.

To facilitate the sale they will be shown on one of the tables, separate from the regular stock.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.

In addition to their stock of RICH SILK and VELVET, DOUBLE SKIRT and TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES, now on exhibition, A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 6, 5 CASES, COMPRISING THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, Just received per steamers *Africa* and *Arago*.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

NEW LACES PER STEAMERS "ARAGO" AND "AFRICA."

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, December 6, an invoice of SUPERB LACE GOODS, viz:

POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS, in all widths;
REAL POINT AQUILLE, in sets En garniture;
REAL POINT AQUILLE, in sets Coiffures;
REAL POINT AQUILLE, in sets Barbes.

ALSO,

Point Aquille and Applique Lace Shawls and Scarfs, Black Thread Lace Shawls and Scarfs. A complete assortment of Black Thread Laces and Flounces.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN CLOAKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open a splendid assortment of RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET PARIS-MADE CLOAKS, trimmed with lace.

CLOTH CLOAKS and RAGLANS in every variety at extremely low prices.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAIN MATERIALS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., have single width two colored Paris quality Brocatels, $1 50 per yard. TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS, $5 per yard.

And all other CURTAIN MATERIALS, EMBROIDERED, LACE, and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c., &c., at equally low prices.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION A magnificent Stock of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, Comprising the richest and greatest variety EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, Including large purchases recently made, GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Dec. 6, 3 CASES DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS, Purchased at the recent auction sales, 8s. per yard, (value 10s.)

4 CASES PARIS-PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINE ROBES A LAIS.

2 CASES VALOW REPS ROBES A LAIS, Quite new in styles and colors, just received per steamers *Africa* and *Arago*.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., having appropriated a large portion of the NEW ADDITION to their store for the sale of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, request special attention to their stock of IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Dimities, Long Cloths, Brilliantes, Plain and Checked Cambric Muslins, &c., &c., Being one of the largest stocks ever offered in this City, imported expressly for the opening of their NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED:

1,000 pieces real WELSH, SAXONY, and other FLANNELS, 25c. per yard and upwards, 2,500 pairs ALL-WOOL BED BLANKETS, $3 per pair and upwards.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will continue to sell their large and valuable Stock of every description of CARPETS and CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c., at old prices, notwithstanding the advance list of prices in Europe.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT MACY'S

Ladies, you will find A good assortment of LINEN DAMASK COVERS, LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOYLIES Very low. Our flannels and linens are from the best makers.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.,
1 door below 14th-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,

No. 587 BROADWAY, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

A large lot of Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., at a very great reduction, well worth attention. Our new patterns of Ladies' Dress Caps and Headdresses, just received for the holidays. They will not be exhibited in the windows, to prevent imitations made of inferior materials.

RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased a large lot of EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS, at just half the IMPORTER'S PRICES, and can thus offer greater bargains than ever.

No. 305 Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

AUCTION GOODS.—LOOK AT THE PRICES.—A large lot of ladies' and gents' Silk Plush Gloves, all sizes and colors, for 75c. a pair. Children's Cloth Leggings, 25c. a pair. Flowers, Feathers, Rush, Woolen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Portemonnaies, Reticules and Fancy Goods, at extremely low prices. W. EMBERSON, Nos. 285 and 353 8th-av., New-York.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle,—best pattern and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 16 springs $2; Childrens' 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with Springs for $8 per dozen, 11 springs $11, and 13 springs $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, 281 Spring, near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

$1.50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON Skirts, of their own manufacture, made to order—no extra charge—crinoline-quilted, steel spring, &c.; French wove corsets, $1 a pair. Laces, embroideries, gloves, mitts, lace sleeves, capes, zephyr goods for children, &c. FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

10.000 YARDS OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, Brussels and English tapestry velvets at less than the cost of importation. A great sacrifice at HYATT'S cheap Carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY.

GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT RETAIL.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Will open, on Monday, Dec. 6:

1,000 pieces FRENCH PATTERNS PRINTED DE LAINES, in new designs and choice colors, at 1s. per yard.

100 pieces FINE ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, at 10c.

Also,

250 pieces 4-4 Chintz Calicoes, at ....18 cents.
200 pieces ⅞ English do., at ....9 cents.

Also,

200 pieces Poil de Chèvre, at ....18 cents.
230 pieces Bayadere Chally, at ....18 cents.
100 pieces Brocade Chally, at ....18 cents.
Usual price of these goods, 30 cents per yard.

Also,

180 pieces Imperial Poplin, at ....20 cents.
220 pieces Imperial Foulard, at ....20 cents.
175 pieces 5-4 Saxony Plaids, at ....20 cents.
Usual price, 35 cents per yard.
150 pieces heavy ribbed Valentia, at ....25 cents.
200 pieces Silk and Wool Bayadere Valentia, at ..25 cents.
230 pieces Broché Silk and Wool, striped, at .....25 cents.
260 pieces 5-4 All-wool Merino Plaids, best quality, at ....37 cents.

Also,

75 pieces printed fine (All-wool) French de Laines, at ....25 cents.
250 pieces printed All-wool, beautiful designs, at .37½ cts.
200 pieces All-wool, beautiful designs, finest imported, at ....50 cents.

NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, FROM $6 UP.

---

355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Have just received (of their own importation, made to order) a large assortment of CORVOISIER'S KID GLOVES, Which they believe to be the best this celebrated maker ever sent to this country; a splendid variety of colors.

OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,

A choice assortment of WINTER GLOVES and GAUNTLETS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Will open AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, A splendid assortment of NEW FALL SHAWLS, At lower prices than ever before offered in this City.

NO. 335 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Are offering GREAT BARGAINS IN RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

CHEAP MERINOES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6.

150 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 50 cents.
175 pieces fine French merino, at 60 cents,
200 pieces fine French merino, at 70 cents.
185 pieces fine French merino, at 85 cents.
225 pieces fine French merino, at $1.
125 pieces fine French merino, at $1 25.

Also, an assortment of the finest goods ever imported.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 335 BROADWAY.

---

500 FRENCH POPLIN ROBES

reduced to $10. AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN will be offered on Monday, December 6th, at the NEW RETAIL STORE, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer from this time until the 1st of January, A large assortment of DRESS GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them. Canal, corner of Mercer.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.

Just received, 500 dozen IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2 50.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.

Just received 1,000 Picolomini dresses, For Holiday Presents.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

THEY MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST., WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, TO CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST.

This magnificent stock, second to none in the City for RICHNESS OF STYLE, must be disposed of on or before the 15th January, WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST REGARD TO COST.

Business arrangements of a peculiar nature render this course imperative on the part of the proprietors, and TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR OBJECT WITHIN THE GIVEN TIME, THEY OFFER 5,000 RAGLANS and CLOAKS, (Parisian Styles,) of different Fabrics and variety of Colors, From $4 to $8.

The materials alone cost from $6 to $15.

All the Winter styles of MUSLIN DE LAINES, AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD, formerly sold at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. and 2s. per yard.

200 PIECES FINE PARAMATTAS, (6-4 wide,) French Colors, at 15 cents per yard, usually sold at 25 and 31 cents.

500 PIECES PLAID AND BAYADERE SILKS, from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard; invoice cost from 75 cents to $1 15.

1,000 RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, (Long and Square,) from $5 to $12; original cost from $8 to $20.

LINENS AND DOMESTIC GOODS, of every description, for housekeepers and others, at a reduction of 30 per cent. ON MANUFACTURER'S COST.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

ATTENTION REQUESTED!

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED, POSITIVELY BUT FOR A SHORT TIME. PEREMPTORY SALE!

Ladies accustomed to visit the store of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, Are hereby notified that the magnificent stock of REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., Will be closed out at less than half price.

We subjoin a list of the rates at which we propose to sell:

Bonnet Ribbons, worth .... 2s. a yard, at 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth .... 3s. a yard, at 1s. 6d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth .... 4s. a yard, at 2s.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth .... $1 a yard, at 4s.

The best brands of Velvet Ribbons sold at prices less than when manufactured.

Toys for the Holidays (left over from last year) for ten cents on the dollar.

Also, a large lot of real French Flowers and Feathers, worth $15 a box, will be offered for less than one-eighth original value.

Woolen goods, suitable for the season, at half price.

NO. 140 SIXTH-AV.,
Between 10th and 11th sts.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

A NEW SHAWL AND SILK ROOM JUST OPENED.

O. & J. MOWBRAY, in order to accommodate their large and increasing trade, have been compelled to add to their spacious premises A NEW SHAWL AND SILK ROOM, Thereby affording ample room, And the best light in New-York.

Ladies are invited to call and see our extensive improvements, examine our HANDSOME SHAWLS and RICH SILKS, together with a LARGE STOCK of GENERAL DRY GOODS, whether they want to purchase or not.

We have just received from auction SILKS, for Evening or Promenade Dresses, from 4s. 6d. up.

Black Silks, (oil boiled, from 6s. up.)
Brown and Black Moire Antique 5s., a bargain.
Woolen and STELLA SHAWLS, from $2 up.
Broché Square Shawls, from $3 up to $12.
Broché Long Shawls, from $7 50 up to $45.
Valencias, Poplins, Camlets, Saxonies, Ameline Cloths, and Dress Goods, generally from 18c. per yard up.
Handsome M. Delaines, only 12c. ℔ yard.
Merinos, Paramattas, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Bed-Tick, Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, &c., &c., at corresponding low prices.

O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth, New-York.

REGULAR TRADE.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway, Offer to sell their entire stock of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, Consisting particularly of SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS, With trimmings to match, At the lowest prices.

In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, Having NO OLD STOCK Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.

S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have marked down the prices of their WINTER DRESS SILKS, of which they still have a large assortment. MERINOS, PLAIN AND PRINTED, very cheap. VALENTIAS, POILE DE CHEVRES, and an immense variety of seasonable dry goods.

No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

KIDDER BROTHERS,

No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our

PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.

JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

20.000 YARDS OF SPLENDID INGRAIN carpeting at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s per yard. Also, 20,000 yards of oil-cloth at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d, 4s. and 5s. the yard, at HYATT'S Cheap Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our SUPERB STOCK OF THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.

Our stock comprises every desirable article in LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present. The advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.

Being PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we can guarantee every article sold.

Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned FURS AT LOW PRICES.

LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS AT WHOLESALE.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the* NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of LADIES' FANCY FURS, embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties, GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS, GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES, all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business*.

FURS! FURS!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., Calls the attention of the public to his immense stock of Fancy Furs, in prices to suit, viz:

A good set of Sable Victorine and Cuffs, $25.
A good set of Mink Victorine and Cuffs, from $15 to $25.
A large Cardinal dark Mink Cape, from $75 to $150 a set.
A large Cardinal Sable Cape, from $100 to $250 a set, worth $400.
Stone Marten, large Cape, $100.
A small set of Stone Marten from $15 to $25.
Large Stone Marten Cardinal Capes from $50 to $100.
Canadian Mink from $5 to $25 a set.
French Sable from $4 to $20 a set.
Ermine Opera Cloaks from $26 to $30.
Squirrel from $6 to $25 a set.
Sleigh Robes, in variety, from $4 to $20.
Fur Gloves from $2 to $5.
Fur Collars from $1 to $6.
Misses' Sets from $1 to $20.

Having made considerable reduction in our prices, we can afford to sell 50 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the City. No connection with any other establishment.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BOUGHTON & RANDALL,

No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of FINE FURS,

Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c. IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment in their variety. Beautiful French mink sets, $12 to $15. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE! A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.

Office No. 385 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

WANTED—TO COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES, for which a liberal price will be paid, the following numbers, dates to wit: 1853, June 7, No. 537; July 11, No. 565. 1854, Aug. 3, No. 897; Sept. 5, No. 925; Oct. 28, No. 971; Dec. 6, No. 1,004, and No. 25, 1,020. 1855, Jan. 2, No. 1,027; March 19, No. 1,092; June 13, No. 1,166; Aug. 10, No. 1,215; 11, No. 1,216, and 22, No. 1,225. 1856, Aug. 5, No. 1,523; also, all of the first seven months, viz.: January, February, March, April, May, June, and July, of 1857, and Aug. 14, No. 1,833; 5, No. 1,834; 10, No. 1,838; 12, No. 1,840, and 20, No. 1,847. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR, LIVING or doing business in the Ist or IId Wards, are hereby informed that "The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" continue to employ Mr. GEORGE H. HANSELL to collect funds in said Wards, and that no other persons are authorized to do so.

J. C. RAMSEY, Chairman Ist Ward.
GEO. W. ABBE, Chairman IId Ward.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 51 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESSION of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.

J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform interesting chemical experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH cook, and excellent washer and ironer, for a most deserving, faithful girl; is particularly neat in her habits and about her kitchen; attentive to her business, and in every respect a most obliging, desirable servant for any family requiring a first-class domestic. References unquestionable. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl of respectable parentage, who has been well brought up and accustomed to work, a situation as children's nurse, up-stairs work, or general work of a small private family; is a most experienced seamstress; a well-informed girl of genteel appearance and good principles. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, and of various literary attainments, being left dependent upon her own exertions, desires a situation where her services, either as governess, amanuensis, or copyist, may secure her a comfortable maintenance. A situation as amanuensis or copyist to a literary person preferred. Address F. L. H., box No. 832 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST COOK AND laundress, for a most respectable, steady and reliable servant; is a very good, thorough cook, perfectly trustworthy, a neat and economical person in her kitchen, and a most superior washer and ironer; unquestionable references to first-class families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RELIABLE, active and faithful domestic, either as cook, general houseworker, or chambermaid and nurse; she is an excellent washer and ironer, good cook and baker, makes bread, pastries, &c.; has first-class references, and will be found very economical and neat. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; considers herself a good, plain cook; washes and irons well; is a girl of steady habits, and will do her best to please; excellent reference. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and highly-recommended young woman, a situation; she is a thorough house-worker, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is perfectly willing, not afraid of work, and will do her utmost to please; she is neat, economical, and very trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUATION in a private family or private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business—baking, pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $8 to $9. Also, by her cousin, as chambermaid and regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION, either in the City or a short distance in the country; she is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days, at No. 306 Bowery, at Mr. HOLMAN'S. The best of City references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, and no objection to a small distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 223 25th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best City recommendations for industry and capability. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN OF high respectability, a situation; understands meats, soups, poultry, game and plain pastry; an excellent washer and ironer; will be found economical, prudent and trusty; also very agreeable. Apply at the office, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY GENTEEL and well-disposed Protestant girl, as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or as nurse; is perfectly willing and obliging, particularly neat, and kind to children. Ladies in want of a first-class servant will apply at the office No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, BAKING, washing and ironing, or general house-work, by a young woman with the best of city references. She understands her business well, and is a good girl in every respect. No objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 64 8th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 64 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN DESIRES a situation in a small family to do plain sewing and chamberwork, or to assist in care of children; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 182 East 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, ECONOMICAL, trustworthy girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is neat, tidy, and well informed; a person who knows how to fill and appreciate a steady situation. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 330 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY COMPETENT girls, with good City reference, one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress. Call at No. 61 29th-st., West of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or chamberwork and taking care of children; best City reference. Call to-day at No. 159 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young Girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Would do plain sewing. Has no objection either to country or city. Call at No. 190 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; understands her business; can assist in the chamberwork. Good city reference. Call at No. 214 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A respectable Protestant young woman; is an excellent baker, and would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Good references. Address No. 372 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; she understands taking the entire charge of an infant; can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 113 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE colored girls, as cook and chambermaid, are particularly neat and well informed, thoroughly experienced and trustworthy. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with City reference, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family. Call, or address ANN SULLIVAN, No. 128 Madison-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron, and is a good baker. Can give good references. Apply at No. 320 8th-av., first floor, near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all sorts of meats, jelly, and pastry. Best of City reference. Call at No. 8 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, lately arrived, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid. The best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 226½ Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 258 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a good family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and to sew, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, as chambermaid, nurse or cook. Can be seen in Flushing-av., four doors from Classon-av., Brooklyn, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid. Inquire at No. 242 East 11th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress or dressmaker, by the week or month. Apply at No. 77 19th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN UPHOLSTERY work in a family preferring their work done home. This would be a good chance, as the advertiser understands the fitting of furniture covers and all branches of the upholstery business, or would engage to take the work of some stores. Address M. A. H., Station C, corner of 4th and Troy sts.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A GOOD WRITER, wishes a situation in a publication office, to take charge of the mail-books, or write wrappers, or as copyist for a lawyer. Address MISS J., Box No. 2,787 New-York Post-Office.

TO THE BLIND AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG lady would like to be engaged as a reader for a few hours daily to persons troubled with blindness or weak eyes. Address, stating where can be seen, T. B. H., Box No. 2,743 New-York Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARACTERS and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated, also a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; a lady speaking the German and French languages in attendance.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer; perfectly willing to work; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 15 Spring-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, (PROTESTANT,) a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 513 Broome-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDNER'S OR COACHMAN'S situation by a single Protestant man who has served in both, separate and together; is a good groom and first-rate driver; also, a good milker; understands pruning, training and nailing all kinds of fruit trees, vines, &c., and all early vegetable forcing, and will be found a very useful domestic to any one needing his services. Good, permanent references. Address E. L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINGLE man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good farmer and vegetable gardener, and is willing to work and to make himself generally useful. Wages not so much looked for as a steady home; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, of long experience in this country and the old; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, will be found willing, competent and obliging; is a thorough groom as well as driver; the strongest of reference can be given from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of City reference from his last place as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 158 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man who has five years' recommendation; he perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City reference from his last place. Address C. M. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office. Can be seen for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to J. B., care of Mr. B. Moise, No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square., for two days, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business, industrious and obliging; good references given; wages moderate. By calling or addressing WALTER, No. 11 West 32d-st., will receive attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO TAILORS.—A PRACTICAL CUTTER WISHES a situation, either in the capacity as above or as salesman, having had some years experience as a proprietor of a fashionable tailoring establishment in this City; is fully competent of managing, if desired. Address H. C., care of *Merchants' Magazine*, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHMAN, by a respectable young man; has first-rate City references; or would take groom or footman's place. Address J. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ALTO SINGER, A SITUATION in a quartette choir in this City or Brooklyn. Address ALTO, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; has first-rate City references. Address A. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SIX RESPECTABLE Protestant men, in different capacities, one as first-rate farmer and gardener, two as waiters, two as coachmen, and one as clerk or book-keeper. All perfectly understand their business, and can produce the best City references. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Free to employers.

HELP WANTED.

MIKE WALSH'S EVENING SENTINEL.

Wanted, energetic and faithful carriers for this paper in every Ward in the City excepting the 9th. Apply at the Publication Office, corner of Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN AS FARMER AND market gardener. He must understand his business perfectly, be sober, obliging, used to the care of horses, a Protestant and a steady man of good moral character. Apply to JAS. FRENCHE, No. 51 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COME WELL RECOMMENDED, to do general housework. She must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 275 Madison-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER OF GOOD CHARACTER and qualifications, to go South. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City to and from school.

HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS D. D., President.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. They will become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Two private desks vacant. Reduced terms only $10 for book-keeping.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, with French and music, wishes to obtain a few pupils to instruct daily in these branches, she can furnish unexceptionable references as to capability, &c.; terms very reasonable. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-Office.

M. NOEL BERGIER, AN EXPERIENCED Professor, continues to give private instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of families, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av. Classes are now forming for Ladies and Misses in the afternoon, and for Gentlemen in the evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, (ENGLISH, &c., &c.,) of European education, to instruct children (in a private family) under 14, in the usual branches, including Music, French, drawing, fancy work, &c., &c. Must be an Episcopalian and experienced in teaching and bringing up children. Her pupils will be held responsible for their conduct. Address T. E. W., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD THE amplest experience as an instructress of children, desires an engagement for the coming year in a family, where she will be willing to teach the younger children and take the general supervision of the house if desired. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. C. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN FEMALE TEACHER, LATELY arrived, who speaks very little English, but is able to give perfect lessons in music, French, German, &c., and to educate children, wants a situation in a private family at $9 per month, or board and the use of the piano for a number of children. Inquire at No. 442 Broadway, in the furniture store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a few hours in the morning as teacher of English, French and drawing, or would accept a situation as resident teacher with board for an equivalent, with the afternoons allowed from other engagements. Address W. T., Box No. 3,016 New-York Post-Office.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH TEACHER—one well qualified to teach rhetoric and penmanship, is required at the Commercial and Classical Institute of J. LIVOR, No. 111 2d-st. Applicants will call from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF COACH HORSES, 16 hands high, very stylish, sound, kind, 8 years old, color bay. Price $900. Sold for want of use. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

HORSES.—A FEW TAKEN TO BOARD FOR the Winter. For terms, &c., address E. J. HAND, Milburn, Essex County, N. J.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE, No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris. The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING—AT NO. 107 BLEECKER-ST., THIRD block west of Broadway. Two rooms on the second floor, furnished hall, gas and Croton—very desirable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Price $12 to $15.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen, in a private family, may be obtained by applying to No. 305 West 21st-st. The house is finely located, with modern conveniences, and easy of access. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—$9 PER WEEK FOR A PLEASANT room, including board, fire and light, for two gentlemen. Other rooms to let on reasonable terms. Four minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedroom, or bedrooms, on the second story of No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., with board, convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING.—CONNECTING SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, for two families or four single gentlemen, can be had in a family where there are no other boarders, by applying at No. 55 Willow-st., Brooklyn. References given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, in a new and first-class house, well and conveniently located. Apply at No. 429 4th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by applying immediately at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, a second-story front room, all the modern conveniences, viz.: hot and cold water, gas, &c.; location to be between the 4th and 6th avs., and 8th and 32d sts.; terms not to exceed $45 per month. None but a private family need address J. S. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife wish to procure pleasant front rooms, with board, on second or third floor, in a good neighborhood, near the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Address CARLOS, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, stating terms and full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, for a lady and two small children, on the east side of the City, near Grand-st. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A YOUNG GENtleman and his wife, of sociable and quiet disposition, a second-story front room, with bedroom adjoining, with a respectable private and agreeable family in this City. No furniture required, except carpets and curtains. Late dinner preferred. Permanent arrangements will be made if suited. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, C. H. J., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Meals served in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. Terms moderate. Also, two furnished parlors.

AMITY-PLACE—NO. 26—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker; pleasant rooms to let for gentlemen, with board, from $3 50 to $4 per week; gas and fire included; a large front room for a family; also, a lady who would be willing to teach a little girl the piano for part payment. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 19 Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

BROOKLYN.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY would let a large second-story front room unfurnished, with bedroom furnished adjoining, together or separately, without board, within fifteen minutes' walk of three ferries, and near Fulton-av. cars. Address S. H. F., *Times* Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, and where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. References exchanged.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-STREET —A desirable front room and bed-room on second floor, or a suite of two or three rooms, same floor, rear, to a family of adults, with full or partial board. Terms moderate to a permanent party. References exchanged

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERSONS can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A WIDOW, WITHOUT CHILDREN, would like to get a room in an American or German family: she would do plain sewing in part payment of the rent. The best of references given. Address ANNA, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family, with all the modern improvements and home comforts, by applying at No. 268 4th-av.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms to let to a family, with private table or on European plan.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room on the second floor; hot and cold water, gas and bath. References exchanged. Apply at 72 2d-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A MASSIVE AND SUPERBLY FINISHED Louis XIV style 7-octave rosewood PIANO-FORTE, rich stool and cover, for sale a sacrifice; is of the richest and latest style, magnificent finish, elegant artistic open carvings of palm leaves, vines, acorns, fruit, &c.; four full round corners, designed for side or centre of drawing rooms or parlor, made by the most celebrated City makers and full warranted, is one of the most superb-toned pianos to be found. Can be fully tested; three months in use. Price $300. Apply at the owner's residence, No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, after 7 A. M. daily till Thursday.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS—Also a superb New-York instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEWS.

A NEW AND ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood piano, with four large round corners, pearl keys and carved legs, made expressly for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, but not finished in time; has all the latest improvements. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th st. Price $250.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAIN OF SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood grand diagonal piano, with full tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $200; been used a few months and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.

On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, novel, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, ornamental trees and fruit in variety.

The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.

Being but ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.

One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.

REFERENCE—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No. 260 5th-av.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

For sale, the THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT HOUSE, No 88 West 27th-st. All the modern improvements, and in perfect order.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Comprising 400 acres, situate in a valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 10 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (about two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, address or refer to R. B. COLEMAN, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or apply to S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; house 34x40 feet, two-story, basement and attic, supplied with gas, water, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, ice-house, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN & SMITH'S, No. 31 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 277 WEST NINEteenth-st.; rent $750; or would be sold or exchanged for City lots. Also, No. 9 West 41st-st.; rent $450. Also, house and store No. 420 West-st.; rent $400 per year. Also, No. 147 10th-av.; rent $500. Inquire of J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGH-stoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700.
D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

ILLINOIS FARM, 320 ACRES, ONE MILE from Elwood, and nine miles from Joliet; good house, fences, and fruit, to sell or trade for city or country property or merchandise. S. COCHCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., where maps can be seen.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 99TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x100 ft. 11 in., house 20x26, 2-story frame and basement, now rented for $100 per year. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or at No. 94 Thompson-st. Price $1,250.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, a brick cottage and lot on Murray Hill; for sale at a bargain; price, $5,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, A WELL-FURnished house in the vicinity of Union-square, by a very small family, (without children,) now residing in the country. Address Box No. 2,615 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MACHINISTS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to meet with a responsible and skillful machinist, who will contract to supply any desired quantity of some recently patented sewing machines, and who has ample facilities of machinery and capital to make them expeditiously, in a workmanlike manner, at low cost. A party preferred who will purchase some interest in the patents. Address, giving name and residence, T. D. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO THE HOSIERY TRADE.—A GENTLEman of long experience in the Hosiery trade—having bought abroad and at home, and having a very extensive connexion among customers—offers his services either as partner, manager, or buyer, to any well-established house that has the means and the enterprise to push this trade to the most vigorous extent. All communications will be considered confidential. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 1,334, New-York Post-office, with real name.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A YOUNG physician of excellent education and literary tastes, having ample leisure, desires to make himself useful to some one, either professionally, as a medical or physiological lecturer, editor, amanuensis, copyist, or in the execution of literary jobs, small or large; especially historical investigation and compilations, which is a favorite branch of study. Terms reasonable. Address XXX—XI, Box No. 3,956 New-York Post-Office.

CALIFORNIA.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 30, WHO intends to locate in San Francisco, Cal., is desirous to make arrangements with one or more manufacturing or commercial houses, who require the services of an active and persevering agent and correspondent. Satisfactory references as to integrity, &c. Address M. S. DEAN, Box No. 140, *Times* Office, until Dec. 12.

TO PRINT-COLORERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received for coloring 50,000 Fashion Plates monthly, containing from four to five figures about the size of those in Godey's Ladies' Book. Also, for engraving the plates, printing them and furnishing the paper. Separate proposals for each. Address E. T. P., Box No. 636, Post-Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By early application, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail,
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Suites from $25 and upwards, in newest styles, now selling at reduced prices, to make room for Spring stock, at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.

Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 66, dated Oct. 8, 1858, for five hundred (500) shares New-York and New-Jersey Copper Company stock. The finder will please return the certificate to the Office of the Company, No. 72 Beaver-st. An application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
at 10 o'clock, at the Auction room.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CHINA AND FRENCH TOYS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Fine Parian statuettes, China vases, China figures, China dolls, articles of vertu, &c., &c., portmonnaies, reticules, carpet-bags, &c., &c.

Also,
(By order of the assignee,)
300 lots French fancy goods and toys,
comprising a general assortment
for the trade.
Also,
A large assortment of Plated ware, rubber shoes, perfumery, &c., &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec. 7,
1,500 Garments of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising the entire balance of the
STOCK OF A
LARGE MANUFACTURING HOUSE,
And including many goods of a superior quality, to which they invite the attention of
CASH BUYERS.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON MONDAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau st., an importer's stock of elegant, 18 carat, gold hunting and open face detached and patent lever watches, by the best makers, diamond pins, and rings; Florentine and Roman mosaic, cameo, coral, carbuncle, Florentine, enamel and other sets of bracelets; pins and ear-rings; vest, guard, and chatelaine chains, sleeve-buttons, studs and a fine assortment of other jewelry. Sale peremptory for cash. By order of assignees.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 63 Poplar, 2d door from Hicks, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, household furniture in good order, mahogany bookcase, sofa, chairs, marble-top dressing-bureaus and centre tables, oval mirror, bedsteads, beds, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains and shades, parlor and cook stoves, with kitchen furniture; chandelier and other gas fixtures. The house to let; rent $250.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.

Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and cranage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.

ALSO, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No 81 Division-st.

JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.

For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of furniture without reserve, consisting of mahogany sofas, marble-top centre tables, mahogany chairs and etageres, gilt cornices, velvet carpets, ingrain stair carpets, polished oak extension table, mahogany rockers, mahogany marble-top bureaus, wash-stands, lace curtains, oil-cloth, silver plated stair rods, table spoons, cutlery, mahogany bedsteads, enameled painted suites, hair mattresses, champagne glasses, wine do., stove, &c., including a general assortment.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, TOYS, &c.—PEED & COLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, at 10 o'clock, at the large store known as the "Great Republic," Nos. 312 and 314 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of house furnishing goods, comprising silver-plated ware, Britannia, tin, willow and wooden ware, table and pocket cutlery, iron and hollow ware, fancy goods, baskets, &c.; also, a large quantity of costly toys, boys' sleighs, skates, &c. A. HORTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND AND FINAL SALE OF CRYSTAL PALACE IRON, &c.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at Crystal Palace square, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the remainder of the cast and wrought iron, parts of machinery and fountains, &c.; also, large iron cranes, cast-iron stoop risers and strings, large iron water-tanks, brown stone, &c., together with whatever remains unclaimed by exhibitors.

A. S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. S. HYNARD, will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st, near 6th-av., all the parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture contained in the above house. Sale commences at 10 o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald*.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., by order of assignee, a large assortment of first-class jewelry, watches, chains, breast-pins, bracelets, &c., the whole manufactured for a Broadway dealer, and to be sold by order of assignee. Every lot will be warranted according to description on catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY WILL SELL AT private sale, THIS DAY, all the household furniture contained in the private house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st., consisting of a mahogany sofa-bed, flag chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; a lot of kitchen furniture, two solid rosewood suites in French brocatel, bureaus, centre and pier tables, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIQUORS.

WINES THAT ARE WINES.—NATURAL Sherry, (Pale,) one of the finest ever brought to this market. Port wine bearing the seal and lable (bottled in Portugal) of the highly respectable house of Osborn & Co., Oporto, J. Howard March, Madeira, champagnes of all the leading brands, clarets, hocks, &c., London Dock brandy, vint. 1842 to 1854. Irish whisky, the best brand without any exception. Scotch, Bourbon and Monongahela do., Jamaica rum, Holland and English gin, Havana cigars.
H. B. KIRK, No. 58 Fulton-st.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID SLATE AND MARBLE bed tables for sale for private or public use at reduced prices. Orders by mail for tables and trimmings attended to. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company held this day, Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD was unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Cornelius V. Anderson, deceased.
By order, ZOPHAR MILLS,
Secretary pro tem.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 3, 1858. THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

$30,000.—THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS wanted, for a term of ten years, at 8 per cent. per annum, on property worth over three times the amount. Bondsman first-class. Apply to W. E., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

$1,000. WANTED—ONE THOUSAND DOLlars on bond and mortgage on productive real estate, in perfect order, situated in New-Haven, Conn. Apply to JNO. G. NORTH, New-Haven, or C. W. VAN DOREN, No. 47 Murray-st.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT Bonds, and Illinois unregistered Bonds of 1860, wanted by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON Railroad Company Coupons, past due, for sale by THOS. E. BROWN, No. 25 William-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER BONDS of 1860, and Dividend Scrip of same Company, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, }
5th-av. at 79th st. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 8th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling, 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

THIS NOTICE IS TO CERTIFY THAT ON or about the 10th day of July, 1857, I applied to Messrs. D. D. Field & Sluyter for a divorce from my wife, CECILIA ANN BAILEY; and on or about the 22d day of July, 1857, I served a notice on her out of the Supreme Court; and on the 14th day of October, 1858, the Judge of the Supreme Court made an order to have the cause tried before Mr. William Mitchell, referee, having found in the evidence, as matter of law, and has in his report, that the plaintiff, JAMES BAILEY, is entitled to judgment of divorce from his wife, CECILIA ANN BAILEY, and on the 24th day of November, 1858, the same was put on record, and a true copy of the same given to JAMES BAILEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THREE "screw machines," used for the manufacture of iron screws, which were left, some seven or eight years ago, at our store in this City, will be sold for storage, if not called for immediately. C. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 25 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. HOLMES, deceased, grocer, No. 158 Court-st., Brooklyn, Kings County, are requested to present the same immediately at the office of the undersigned.
J. S. SWAN, No. 38 Spruce-st., New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TROTT & OGSTON is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. C. D. TROTT.
The undersigned will continue the business at No. 36 Exchange Place. GEO. W. OGSTON.
New York, Dec. 4, 1858.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD, }
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD, }
jy19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-law6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th-st., New-York.

The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA
NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co. Proprietors.
OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

First Cabin	$225	Upper Steerage	$100
Second Cabin	150	Lower Steerage	80

The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
Of two thousand tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers.
The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
ICHABOD SHERMAN, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)
Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
99 DAYS,
delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William. Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO. Collections made in California and Oregon.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.
First class, cabin passage $15 | Deck $6
Through in 48 hours, or less.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The favorite Steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Captain FOSTER, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.
NOTICE.—The steamship NASHVILLE being temporarily withdrawn for a trip or two, the steamer JAMES ADGER will take her place, therefore there will be no steamer on Wednesday next, Dec. 8.

CALIFORNIA LINE VIA NICARAGUA.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND }
PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1858. }
The steamship WASHINGTON, CHURCHILL, Commander, advertised by this Company to leave this port on Monday the 6th December, inst., not having arrived in time to be dispatched on that day, all persons who have paid their passage by that steamer are hereby notified that they can receive back the amounts paid to this Company on presentation and return of their tickets at the office of this Company, No. 3 Bowling-green.
The WASHINGTON is hourly expected to arrive, and will be immediately dispatched to San Juan del Norte with her passengers for California.
Persons therefore who have taken passage by her and who desire to wait until she arrives, will be forwarded by said steamer after her arrival without unnecessary delay. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. T. J. WATERS, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Jan. 8, 1859.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock, A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 22d December.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Persons wishing to send for their friends, can have them brought out in any of the ships of these unequaled lines of packets at the lowest possible rates.
Sight drafts payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, for £1 and upwards, on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M. from Peck-slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

$4 50. DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—HARLEM RAILROAD FOR ALBANY AND TROY.
FARE REDUCED TO $2.
Commencing Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION, NEW-YORK.
10 A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 P. M. Express, through in 5½ hours, without change of cars, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad Train for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY
7:45 A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 P. M. Express, through without change of cars, arriving at 26th-st. dépôt, New-York, at 9:30 P. M.
This Road is now in excellent order, provided with its own telegraph, equipped with new and commodious cars, and for speed, safety and comfort is equal to any other route.
Dépôt in New-York, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.
Tickets procured and Baggage checked at the office, corner of Maiden-lane and Dean-st., Albany, or at dépôt, East Albany. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 6, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:20 A. M., and 5:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris—who is the first Venereal Surgeon living—and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, primary and constitutional, emissions, impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening, Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Plaindealer, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives the patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 14, 1858.
DEAR PIERSON: YOU ARE AWARE I HAVE been for a long time severely afflicted with a deranged stomach, and have received no benefit from the counsel of my Doctors, or the use of various quack medicines. By your advice I brought home with me a bottle of STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS, and in consequence of its operating so charmingly upon my digestive organs, I am anxious to have more of it at once. Won't you stop into No. 70 Nassau-st. and direct the agent to pack up five or six bottles securely, and send at once by American Express? Let the bill follow to pay on receipt. If the agent has any objection to do so, you will be kind enough to pay and draw on me for the amount.
If he sells cheaper by the dozen, see that I have the benefit of it. Yours truly, M. BALLARD.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMED
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.
There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 4.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	94⅞
1,000	Virginia 6s......	96⅜
11,000	Missouri St. 6s...	89⅜
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	91
5,000	Brook'n C. W. L.	102
15,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	65
8,000	Erie R. bds. '75..	48
2,000	Erie R. Con. b.'71	44⅜
2,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1 m. sk. fd. con. bs.	95⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds..	91⅜
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1 m. b.	99⅞
6,000	do	
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 ₱ cent. bonds	90
12	Commonwealth Bk.	100
10	Park Bank........	109
12	Del. & Hud Can. Co.	100
350	Penn'a Coal Co......	81
24	Pacific M. S. Co.....	91⅜
100	do........b60	91⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.....c	83⅜
400	do........opg	83⅜
600	do........s30	83⅝
450	do........s60	83⅜
450	do..........	83⅝
650	do........s10	83⅜
225	do..........	83⅜
200	do........b60	83⅜
500	do........b60	83⅜
400	Chic. & R.I. R...s30	61⅞
300	do..........	62
100	do........b60	62
10	Erie Railroad......	17⅞
200	Hud. Riv. RR...s10	33¾
200	do........s10	33⅝
125	do..........	33⅝
100	do........b30	33⅞
100	do........b30	33⅜
100	Harlem Railroad...	12¾
100	Har. R. R. Pr'd.b60	30⅝
10	N. H. & H. R. R...	124
1200	Reading R. R....c	51⅞
500	do..........	51⅝
800	do........s30	50⅞
25	Stonington R. R...	55
250	Mich. Cen. RR....	52½
200	do........s30	52
60	M. S. & N. Ia. RR...	21⅝
250	do..........	21⅝
50	M.S.&N.Ia.G'td stk.	51⅞
50	do........s40	51
100	do..........	51⅝
100	do........b60	51⅝
350	Panama RR...s60	120
50	do........b60	120⅝
100	Ill. Cen. RR.....s60	74
10	Clev.Col.&Cin.RR.	94
360	Gal.& Chicago RR.	72⅞
50	do........b60	72⅞
300	do........s30	72⅝
900	Clev. & Toledo R...	32
508	do........b60	32
70	Mil. & Miss R....	12
100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	3⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	89⅞
10,000	do........s60	88⅞
5,000	Brook'y C. W. L.	102
5,000	Erie R. C. Bs.'71.	45
3,000	Har. R. 3d m. b.	66⅝
2,000	N.J.Cen. 1st m.b.	100
1,000	Mich.C.R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	95⅜
20	Ocean Bank.......	97
60	Del. & H. C. Co.s60.	100¼
100	Pacific M. S. Co.s15	91⅜
50	do........s5	91⅝
50	do........s30	91¼
400	Penn. Coal Co......	81⅜
200	N. Y. Cent. R..b60	83⅝
100	do........p&c	83⅝
200	do........s10	83⅝
100	Panama R. R....s5.	120⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R. R.b60	33⅞
25	do........b60	34
100	do........s60	33⅞
100	Har. R. R. P'd..s60	30
100	Reading R. R....s60	51
100	do........s30	51
200	Gal. & Ch. R. R.b60	73
10	do..........	73
100	Chi. & R. I. RR....	62
100	do..........	62⅛
100	do........s30	62
250	do........s60	62
100	do........s10	62¼
100	do........b60	62⅞
100	Mil. & Miss. R..b30	12⅝
100	do..........	12⅝
50	do..........	12⅜

MONDAY, Dec. 6—A. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings through the past week, without being very heavy in amount excited considerable interest, because of the peculiar nature of the movement for the *Bear* account and the resistance which the market displayed in the face of the *political* reasons which are said to direct it. This resistance was particularly marked on Saturday, after the first foreshadowing of the President's Message, on Mexican and other international affairs, appeared in the Washington *Union*. It is seldom, indeed, that this sort of thing proves a winning card as against a market otherwise tending, from immediate financial reasons, to improvement. Early information from Washington, and a confidential insight into the terms or temper in which the President is about to make his appearance on Foreign affairs, before his own and the other civilized nations of the globe, seldom prove even a nine hours' wonder on the Stock Exchange. In the present instance, if we may venture to speak a day in advance of "what we shall see," we make no doubt that the President will occupy exactly the high ground which the position of the United States to Mexico and Central America are entitled to: That he will insist on the entire freedom, under American auspices, of all three of the Isthmus routes to the Pacific, including the recently opened Tehuantepec transit through Mexico, and upon such further intervention in the affairs of that unhappy country, as the nature of the case may seem to require at our hands, and ours alone. And it may also be considered, we think, tolerably certain that he will ask from Congress—as that body is to hold together this year no longer than the 4th March—the necessary authority to meet all *possible* contingencies, through the recess of 1859, which being prepared for in the right spirit and at the right time, are not likely to become *probable* ones. If there be more in all this than the prudent public are prepared for, we shall soon know it. But if it should prove less than is expected by the knowing ones to frighten all Wall-street from its propriety, the disappointment that follows exclusive information, in advance of the mail and the telegraph, will not be the first one in that locality, nor probably the last.

The result of the movement referred to, at the close of the week, is an advance of about 1 ₱ cent. on most of the speculative Shares, with an improved inquiry for a good many of the Railway Bonds dealt in at the Board. On the other hand, some of the State Stocks are less firm, a disposition being shown on Saturday to sell *short* the issues of Missouri. The decline, however, is only ¼ ₱ cent. There is a decline of 2¼ ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail shares, since the dividend was declared, the last sales being 91½ ₱ cent. ex-dividend of 10 ₱ cent., against 103⅞ at the close of the previous week. As far as we are assured, less than 1,000 shares cash certificates have been realized on since the dividend; most of the stockholders seeming content with this division. The New Federal Stock is dull; although but few parcels appear on the market. The following is a fair index to the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104⅛@104⅝ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	82¾@83¾@83¾
New-York and Erie	16⅝@18⅛@17⅞
Reading	50⅝@51⅛@51¼
Rock Island	61⅝@63@62½
Michigan Southern	21¼@21¾@21¾
Michigan Southern preferred	50¾@51⅛@51⅛
Michigan Central	52⅛@52⅛@52¼
Toledo	31¼@32@32
Galena	72@73¾@73
Illinois Central	77@73¾@75
Pacific Mail	93¾@91⅛@91⅛
Panama	121@120⅜@120⅜
Missouris	89⅞@90@89⅞
Virginias	97⅛@96⅜@96⅜
Tennessees	94⅛@94¾@94¾
La Crosse Bonds	26⅛@26¾@26⅜
Illinois Central Bonds	91@91½
California Sevens	92@91

The most prominent sales of the week were in New-York Central, which leaves off firm at 83⅞ ₱ cent., as against 82⅞ on Saturday week. The transfers remain closed till Thursday next, 9th inst. This has afforded a freer facility to the *Short* sellers of the stock to put out contracts a few days ahead. The sales by certificate are delivered with considerable trouble, owing to the reduced supply of stock among the Brokers. A movement upward on Erie shares, a few days since, was not sustained to the close, though only a portion of the advance was lost, and the stock appears to attract more attention. The Common Bonds of the Company are in growing favor, owing to the very low figures at which they are selling, and the circumstance that the current Coupons are worth 90 ₱ cent. cash of their par value. The Bonds of '75 sold as high as 48 ₱ cent., and the '71s at 44½ ₱ cent. Two unpaid Coupons are attached to each, and a third will be due in February; so that the Bonds really stand the buyer in about 10 ₱ cent. less than the apparent price. In reference to the Sinking Fund issue of 1875, originally $4,000,000, we find that only about $2,438,000 remain outstanding in the hands of the public: the Sinking Fund holding $1,462,000, and about $100,000 having been converted into the fourth mortgage. The annual *interest* of the Sinking Fund, (already equal to $102,000 a year,) without the resumption of further payments from the Company to the *principal* of the Fund, would absorb the remainder of the issue four or five years before the final maturity of the Loan. The Western Roads have improved about ½@1 ₱ cent. The inclination to take hold of Galena, Rock Island, &c., at the reduced prices, is rather on the increase, and there is much discussion on the Street as to the chances for improvement in the traffic of these lines early in the next season. The worst blow (and perhaps least merited,) to the market credit of the Galena Stock, was dealt by the late President in his letter some weeks since, from Chicago. This was made, (and purposely so, to all appearances, and without rational provocation,) to stultify all the previous figures and estimates, which he himself and his Vice-President, encouraged when in New-York, soon after the August dividend, upon which the Eastern stockholders based their calculations on the future of the Road. This extraordinary document did more mischief, five-fold, than Mr. TURNER'S sudden resignation, which one of the Chicago papers has just now elaborately explained. We copy, by request, this explanation for what it may be worth. We confess that, unlike the Chicago writer, we can find nothing in it to commend to the forbearance of Mr. TURNER'S Eastern constituents, much less to compensate for the wrong which they have suffered by his hasty and undignified action—to call it by no harsher name. The cash price of Panama shares is steady. On Saturday, some 60 day sales were made at 120 ₱ cent.—equal to only 114 ₱ cent. after the January dividend, now nearly due. The net business of the Road for 1858, after paying 12 ₱ cent., cash, to the stockholders, will add full 5 ₱ cent. to the contingent or surplus means of the Company, and provide $100,000 toward Sinking the Sterling Debt of $2,250,000. The General market left off firm.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was a little more active in the Import entries than the previous week, but again very moderate in the Export clearances. The total of the former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $3,632,677, as against $2,260,141 same week last season. The clearances to Foreign States of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $715,520, as against $1,238,898 same week last year. The Export of Specie by the *City of Baltimore*, on Saturday, was $115,000. The Domestic Exchanges still ruling in favor of the Cotton ports, about $1,000,000 in Gold went in that direction during the week. The balances with the nearer cities are in favor of New-York, and have brought in some parcels of Gold. These, with $1,826,000 from California, which went into Bank on Monday morning, and $441,095 disbursed in excess of its receipts by the Sub-Treasury, will more than balance the outgo to the South, including $850,000 but partially counted on the last Bank average, and leave a moderate gain to the Specie line to be made up this afternoon. We also look for a partial increase in the other lines of the statement, as several of the large Banks, besides receiving an accession to their Deposits, have been able to command a good number of prime 60-day acceptances, on Southern account, which they have added to their Discounts. Most of the business paper, of prime and fair classification, 60 days to 4 months, is absorbed at Bank, at rates varying from 4 to 7 ₱ cent., according to date and credit, and the larger dates find currency with the Discount Brokers at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. Temporary loans, on stock collateral, continue free at 3½@4 ₱ cent., and the market for Money generally is easy and quiet. Exchange on London rules steady at 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. The private Bankers, here, are less favored from New-Orleans in the supply of Cotton bills, owing to the local competition from the Banks of that city, which now hold nearly ten millions of Exchange, of which a large share is Foreign. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $6,345,691 against $6,786,786 at close of previous week.

We gave on Saturday our usual monthly official summary of the Custom-house movement at this port from the 1st of January to the 30th of November inclusive. As most of the present weekly return of Exports, and about one-half or more of the Imports, are embraced in the tables, we omit this morning our usual unofficial comparison by weeks.

We are requested to ask the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company to call upon the Trustee, Mr. JAMES WINSLOW, No. 52 Wall-street, who has matters of importance to communicate touching their interests.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅛@ —	Mobile	par@¼pr.
New-England	⅛@ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅜@ —
Jersey	⅛@ —	Indiana Free	1 @ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —	Missouri	⅜@ —
Penn. Country	⅜@ —	Michigan	⅜@ —
Penn. par in Phil.	⅛@	Illinois and Wis.	1 @ —
Baltimore City	⅛@ —	Tennessee Old	¾@1
Maryland	⅜@ —	Tennessee Free	1 @ —
Virginia Old	⅜@ —	Canada	⅜@ —
Virginia Free	⅜@ —	Phila. Checks	⅛@ —
North Carolina	⅜@ 1	Balt. Checks	1-5@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	⅜@ —	Boston Checks	⅛@ —
New-Orleans	Par@⅛ pr.		

	Buying	Selling.
160 acres	83	86
120 acres	77	80
80 acres	83	86
40 acres	105	110

The Secretary of the Treasury will submit the following estimates for the service of the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860, to Congress:

Civil List	$11,629,535	Post-office	$6,382,900
Navy	13,500,371	Fortifications	2,165,766
Army	15,658,836	Indians	1,866,419
Pensions	852 000	West Point	185,938
Total			$52,241,315
To which add standing appropriations			8,497,724
And carried over from present year			12,478,907
Total Budget for new year			$73,217,936

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday has the following report on the Coal Trade. We remark here that our own Coal Stocks have all improved within the past week. Delaware and Hudson advanced to 100¼ ₱ cent. before the half-yearly dividend, which the management declared on Saturday as 3½ ₱ cent. Pennsylvania Coal rose to 81½ ₱ cent., and the mortgages of the Delaware and Lackawanna, as well as the shares, are in demand at higher rates—the transactions being mostly at private sale.

"The demand for coal for domestic purposes continues good—but the trade by the canals will soon be brought to a close. After this week but few boats will load for New-York and other distant markets, unless the weather should continue to moderate. The slim shipments in the early part of the season, has kept up a demand for coal to a much later period this year than has characterized the trade since 1854—and it is generally believed that none of the markets are overstocked, but many will fall short if the Winter should prove severe. The Iron trade is also beginning to look up. The marketsare pretty well drained of the old stocks on hand, and there is evidently more activity in this branch of business, which will create an additional demand for those kinds of Coal, Lump and Broken, which have been a drug in the market since the great panic set in last year. The prospects therefore, for a fair coal business next year are quite encouraging. The coal regions, however, have ample facilities, with the collieries already opened, to supply all the increase required next year.

The trade sums up in the aggregate as follows:

	1857.	1858.	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill R. R.	1,709,552	1,542,592	166,960	——
Schuylkill Canal	1,234,597	1,263,062	——	28,465
Lehigh Valley R. R	418,235	471,030	——	52,795
Lehigh Val. Canal.	890,759	886,327	4,432	——
Del. & Hudson Co	480,699	347,873	132,826	——
Penn. Coal Co	536,008	630,056	——	94,048
Scranton North	180,969	132,624	48,345	——
Scranton South	279,071	485,398	——	206,327
Total	5,729,890	5,758,962	352,563	381,635

Including all the Regions the quantity of Anthracite sent to market this year will about equal the quantity sent last year. We doubt whether the official returns will vary 25,000 tons either way."

The arrears of interest now amount to $646,240, including $71,750 due the English holders of the Frst Mortgage from 1st July last. The stockholders were in session at Cincinnati endeavoring to devise the ways and means to free the concern from its most pressing embarrassments.

OHIO BANKS—NOVEMBER, 1858.

INDEPENDENT BANKS.

	August.	November.
Discounts	$1,401,221	$1,449,113
Specie	153,567	121,882
Exchange	181,970	149,602
Capital	662,500	600,000
Circulation	541,248	486,133
Individual Deposits	832,904	942,433

FREE BANKS.

Discounts	$1,060,676	$1,203,893
Specie	100,526	127,130
Exchange	184,601	323,470
Capital	615,450	609,325
Circulation	537,948	627,967
Individual Deposits	745,795	1,140,007

STATE BANKS.

Discounts	$8,087,675	$8,518,335
Specie	1,730,931	1,596,427
Exchange	824,087	844,265
Capital	4,126,246	4,124,500
Circulation	6,509,095	6,926 204
Individual Deposits	2,170,442	2,204,557

The aggregates of all the Banks, on the first Monday in November, were:

Discounts	$11,171,343
Specie	1,845,441
Exchange	1,317,338
Capital	5,333,825
Circulation	8,040,304
Individual Deposits	4,286,977

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

First Mortgage Bonds and interest	$2,193,500
Old Second Mortgage Bonds and interest	316,995
Construction Bonds and interest	4,637,920
Income Bonds and interest	3,591,185
Total Bonded Debt	$10,739,600
Old Floating Debt and interest	140,000
Due Contractors, Messrs. Aspinwall and Associates, and interest	368,400
Capital Stock of the Company	6,300,000
City of Cincinnati—Capital Stock, for which is held $1,000,000 in Stock as Collateral	600,000
Total	$18,148,000
Annual Interest on Bonded Debt at 7 ₱ cent.	$690,900
Annual Interest on Floating Debt at 6 ₱ cent	30,500
Interest on City Debt, after 1861, at 6 ₱ cent.	36,000
Interest on over-due Coupons, $870,000 at 7 ₱ cent	60,900
Total Annual Interest	$818,300

Galena Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is believed to be a fair statement of the result of six months' operations of the above road to Feb. 1, 1859, collected from facts and estimates:

RECEIPTS.

August, per "Candor's" statement		$122,300
September, per "Candor's" statement		162,000
October, per "Candor's" statement		139,000
November, reported		114,000
December, estimated		100,000
January, 1859, estimated		100,000
Total		$737,300

EXPENSES.

August, actual	$66,000	
September, actual	61,000	
October, "Turner" estimate	60,000	
November, "Turner" estimate	57,000	
December, "Turner" estimate	55,000	
January, 1859, "Turner" estimate	55,000	$354,000
Net receipts		$383,300
Add surplus on hand August last		55,000
Total		$438,300
Deduct:		
Six months' interest on Bonds	$130,235	
Six months' Dividend, 4 ₱ cent	240,920	$371,15
Surplus on hand, Feb. 1, 1859, to meet six months' Sinking Fund of $50,000		67,145

J. P.

The Galena Road and Fulton Bridge.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed we hand you a slip from the Chicago *Tribune and Press*, which a correspondent wishes to have published in your paper of Monday, near your Money Article if possible, in such a manner as to command attention. Yours respectfully,

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

From the Chicago Tribune.

There is an evident misunderstanding in the public mind, which is shared in, to some extent by the stockholders of the Galena Road, on the subject which was recently submitted to the vote of the stockholders for leasing the Fulton bridge.

The newspapers at the East have treated this subject as if it was a proposal of the Directors to expend the money of the Galena Company, in building the bridge, and that they advised and urged an immediate commencement and a rapid progress of this expenditure, without regard to the monetary condition of the times. It has also been asserted that this was a new project of the President, (Mr. TURNER,) and was approved of by a portion of the Directors only.

A few references to the reports and records of the Directors, will show that the scheme of bridging the Mississippi at Fulton has been a leading feature in the declared policy of the Directors of the Galena Road for the last six years, and that it has had, during the whole of that period, the unanimous approval—as far as their records show, and their individual opinions have been expressed—of the members of the several Boards, up to the date of the recent submission of the question to the stockholders.

The annual report of 1853 states that the Board concurred in the views of the Chief Engineer on the Fulton line project (then commenced) and its connection with the Iowa Road by a bridge at Fulton. The Directory at that time embraced nine of the present members of the Board, to wit: Messrs. TURNER, NEWBERRY, BROWN, RAYMOND, WALKER, DICKEY, HEMPSTEAD, KNOWLTON and ROBERTSON.

The annual June report of 1857 devotes two pages to the discussion of the necessity of the bridge at Fulton, and of retaining the control of it, and concludes with these words: "That it is proposed that the organization of the Bridge Company shall be a separate one, and that the use of the bridge shall be placed under the control of this Company, *by a contract, lease, or some other equivalent arrangement.*"

It will be observed that the plan proposed for building and controling the bridge, then advocated by the Directors, is identical with the one which was approved of by the present Board, and submitted to the vote of the stockholders in October last, and that Messrs. LOOMIS, CARVER and MCALPINE, who have been charged as Mr. TURNER'S coadjutors in the inauguration of a new policy for the Company, were not then members of the Board.

The report for the year ending December, 1857, contains the following:—"The Directors also desire to state that there has never been any material difference of opinion in reference to this policy (towards connecting roads) among the members of *former or present Boards.*"

The position which has been taken on the subject of the Fulton bridge, by several of the individual members of the Board, who it has been erroneously alleged, have heretofore opposed Mr. TURNER'S views on this subject, may be further seen, by the following record of their action at various periods.

On the 10th of September, 1856, Mr. NEWBERRY offered a resolution authorizing the President to cause preliminary surveys to be made for the Fulton bridge.

On the 19th of March, 1857, Mr. MOSELEY offered a resolution for the continuance of the investigations of bridging the river at Fulton, by the Executive Committee and Engineering department, and another resolution appointing Mr. MCALPINE Chief Engineer and Assistant President.

On the 22d of July, 1858, Mr. BROWN offered a resolution approving and adopting the circular of the Directors to the Stockholders, which circular contains a strong argument in favor of the construction of the bridge, and the advantages which its completion, on the plan proposed, would confer upon the Galena Company; and the Directors further state that "the proposed lease will, even the first year, commence with a reasonable increase in our net earnings, and will soon after prove one of our most important sources of revenue."

The resolutions and circular of July were modified at the request of several of the members of the Board, for the alleged object of presenting them to the "harmonious action" of the Board, and were adopted with but one dissenting vote (Mr. ROBERTSON.)

It will thus be seen that this bridge question was inaugurated six years ago, and has received the indorsement of every Board since that date, and of the individual members of the Board up to July last.

The Directors prepared a voluminous pamphlet, in which the plan proposed for building the bridge was fully explained, and this pamphlet was sent to every stockholder of the Company, whose residence was known, in July last.

It is entirely untrue that the Directors proposed to expend the money of the Galena Company on this bridge, or that they contemplated a rapid expenditure without regard to the monetary condition of the country.

The form of rate proposed to the stockholders was simply one of assent or dissent to the proposed lease of the bridge at eight per cent. interest on its cost, after it had been built by another Company, and in their programme, contained in the bridge pamphlet, the Directors say that "the work on the bridge will be commenced this Fall by a moderate expenditure of about $25,000," (to secure the bridge charter, which expires on the 1st of February next,) "and to be carried forward according to the monetary condition and the future developments of the business of the country."

It is very evident that many of the stockholders voted against the proposed lease, under a misapprehension of the question, from the fact that a number of the largest holders in New-York, after they had forwarded their proxies to Chicago, addressed letters of advice to some of the Directors, recommending that the work on the bridge should be commenced with an expenditure of $10,000 or $15,000, so as to secure the charter, and get the subject before the Courts for a legal decision, previous to incurring the large expenditure required.

Mr. TURNER has been condemned in some quarters for resigning the Presidency of the Company after the meeting of the stockholders, at which they voted against the lease of the bridge by a majority of four to one.

He could not, consistent with his own honor, have done otherwise. He has devoted himself for the last ten years exclusively to the management of the affairs of the Galena Company, and has never received any benefit from his position except that which has been equally shared in by every other stockholder of the Company, his salary being almost nominal.

He believed that the construction of the proposed bridge and its control by the Galena Company, was of vital importance to the interests of those whom he represented. He was sustained in this position by the unanimous expression of the several Boards for the last six years, and by the personal expression of every member, until the meeting of the Stockholders in October last.

In further explanation of the propriety of Mr. TURNER'S resignation, it is necessary to add, that at the Stockholder's meeting, five of his associate Directors, who had hitherto expressed themselves in favor of the bridge, voted against the proposed lease, and with the aid of the proxies which they had collected, defeated the measure.

It is also necessary to state that the explanatory letters of the large stockholders before referred to, were not communicated either at the Stockholder's meeting or to Mr. TURNER, until after his resignation had been read to the Board.

Mr. TURNER, therefore, found himself suddenly and unexpectedly opposed by a considerable number of his Board associates, on an important measure of policy, with so strong an expression on the subject from the stockholders, that he could not regard himself as a proper representative of their interests. For this act of resignation, therefore, Mr. TURNER deserves the highest commendation, instead of censure. *

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, with only a limited demand. WHEAT quiet and held nominally, at 72c. for Chicago Spring; $1 12½ for Red Ohio and Indiana; $1 15 for White ditto. CORN inactive. BARLEY dull, with small sales of Canadian at 70c. The amount of Grain in store at this port is as follows: 445,000 bushels WHEAT; 102,625 bushels CORN; 22,140 bushels BARLEY; 6,463 bushels RYE; 5,456 bushels OATS; of the WHEAT, about 24,000 bushels are held by millers; and of the CORN, 85,500 bushels are for distillery. Only two cargoes of WHEAT are now afloat from the Upper Lakes, for this port.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Very little doing in FLOUR; demand confined principally to the home trade; sales 700 bbls., at $5 for Wisconsin; $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canada; $5 75@$6 for double extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,500 bushels prime white Illinois, at $1 20; 300 bushels common white Ohio, at $1 14, and 400 bushels mixed Spring and Winter Wisconsin, at $1. CORN quiet, and held at 70c. BARLEY nominal, at 60c.@60c. OATS firm: sales 1,000 bushels, at 52c. WHISKY firm; sales 100 bbls., at 21½c. Dressed Hogs selling at $6@$6 50.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm at 63c. CORN active at 53c. *Receipts*—300 bbls. Flour; 2,700 bushels of Wheat; 2,300 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 4,500 bales, at 11⅛c. for Middling—the market closing with an advancing tendency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 11,000 bales, at unchanged prices. CORN has advanced 5c. ₱ bushel. Sales at 75c.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 3.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,000 bales at unchanged prices; the sales of the week foot up 15,500 bales, and the receipt 24,000, against 21,500 in the same week of last year. Increased receipts at this port to date, 104,800; stock, 107,000 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.; to Havre, 1⅛c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 107⅜@107⅝.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT buoyant; Red, $1 20; White, $1 35@$1 50. CORN dull at 62c.@65c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $17 50; Prime, $14 50; Lard firm at 10¾c.@11c. WHISKY dull.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 3.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales; market depressed.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95⅛; Reading Railroad, 25⅜; Morris Canal, 48⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Gov. Aiken and lady, Miss Aiken and maid, Mrs. Chas. McDougall and child, Mrs. Davis, Miss M. A. Sparhawk, Dr. A. L. Williams, J. W. Demman, R. R. Keeler, W. D. Janes, G. P. Howe, A. Hayne, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Ellis, J. C. Harrison, G. H. Wright, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Harrison, Jno. H. Pell, G. H. Barbey, Miss A. E. Sage, Miss S. L. Cooke, J. H. Carpenter, F. E. Brandt, Horace Waldo, Jr., Geo. G. Wilmerding, Miss E. F. Appleton, Miss C. Appleton, Mrs. Rasted, A. W. Lowry, Benj. Hood, C. G. Brown, Capt. Bullus, U. S. N., and lady, Miss Brown, Mrs. W. S. Adams, Mrs. Clark, H. M. Neill and lady, nurse and 2 children, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Durand and child, U. Hoffman, G. Orrtulli, A. Festurazzi, W. P. Hall, T. H. Marshall, Jas. N. Carrington, lady and 3 children, T. A. Gill and lady, Dr. C. R. Gill and lady, Miss E. Borland, Miss H. C. Lane, B. J. Fry, Mr. Baden, Mr. Secondorff, A. Secondorff, W. T. Raymond, Wm. O'Neil, C. J. Burk, Miss Burk, A. Hanabergh, G. Hawley, J. S. Rhodes, E. Bates, Wm. Coombs, A. B. Shaw, S. N. Bailey, J. R. Garcia, Miss Ida Fulton, Mrs. Osborn and child, Mr. Baltzey, Mr. Funch, Guiquel, Mr. Munet, A. Lacourt, C. M. Geary, S. Markstein, Mr. Gelpke, D. W. Clark, A. Cushman, R. Wilcox, D. Goldstein, Mr. France, Miss France, Mrs. Booth, Miss M. A. Brown, A. Berghmann, Miss Anna Hess, Miss M. Graves, D. B. Ryder, Jas. Gibson, F. Bierhaus, S. Brodie, Wm. H. Allen, L. Christopher, Jno. Rachile, P. H. Gibbes, Wm. Rose, A. Gallardo, and 116 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—Mr. Whiting, Chas. Davis, O. S. Titus, Mrs. Hoxie, Mrs. C. Verstelle, Miss Gracie and maid, Mrs. Padelford, Miss Morgan and servant, J. K. Gracie, G. H. Dunscomb, Mrs. T. D. Winchester, Miss A. E. Humphrey, Mrs. J. B. Gilbert and maid, Miss Webster, Miss Plumb, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Peters, Capt. E. K. Smith, H. Taylor, Capt. N. Anderson, Miss Annie Brooks, Miss Louisa Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston, L. Barth, A. M. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Casey, Miss J. Bodang, Mrs. C. W. Brooks, Miss E. E. Cooper, Mrs. J. R. Cooper, J. R. Cooper, A. C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brenton, Jno. Scudder, R. Carpenter, Wm. Wood, H. Swift, H. Long, J. L. Scudder, Miss Helen Harvey, M. Saucier, Jos. Seligsburg, David King, S. D. Horton, C. H. Mers, Wm. H. West, Chas. L. Inslee, F. H. Gould, W. Castner, P. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Thompson and child, Irvin Rowell, Jos. Melcher, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Barrington, Miss Barrington, Miss Sarah Peck, Jos. S. Fay, Dr. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Green, T. Brouermann, J. Klewe, Jno. Collins, G. Cohn, A. W. Thompson, Chas. Cullman, L. Seeman, Alex. S. Miller, J. Jenison, Jr., Miss Jesse, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Lockwood, Miss Augusta Prentiss, Miss Annie Prentiss, Theodore S. Brown, J. D. Trowbridge, W. S. Cochran, P. Donnelly, M. Beringer, G. Cohen, L. Butland, Horace Smith, Mrs. Bridget Dolan, and 95 in the steerage.

In steamship Prince Albert, for Galway—R. W. Stanley, B. Reed, Mrs. McGibb, A. W. Harvey, N. S. Staff, E. Outerbridge, the Rev. J. Clarke, Miss Sloper, John Ferguson, Miss Maria S. Sudden, Sidney Frost, Adam Parkinsan, Mrs. Isabella Sweeny, P. E. Walton, James J. Mitchell, Charles Lodger, J. H. Carter, Isaac A. Lattim, Raphael Lopes, William Deys, Miss Rebecca Langley, W. D. Smith—22, and 90 in the steerage, from New-York, 27 in the steerage, from Boston—Total, 139.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, T. S. Golfield, Wm. Sumner, Sereno W. Thorpe, Chas. L. Gilbert, G. L. Walker, Wm. Richards, Mrs. Redfield, J. H. Karcher and lady, H. M. Hopkins and lady, Albert Fuller, H. M. Hathaway, Jno. Webb, H. M. Ephraim, Mrs. Harriet Levinson, Geo. W. Wright, J. F. Tallant, Abram Levy, and 50 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—S. Bouldry, J. Chase, J. Ainslie, J. A. Wilson, Warren D. Cobb, Robt. Hickok, Michael May, B. E. Wiles, Mrs. B. Sears, W. McCord and lady, Miss Fanny Whiteham, Henri Franconi, William Rolph, William P. Sheffield, W. Harrison, J. Stirling, Miss Wheeler, W. J. Wheeler, H. Kestler, and 27 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—E. M. Dunn, L. Ribolet, M. Forbes, M. McBride, A. Black, Miss Bourney and servant, Capt. W. H. Clay, Mrs. Storer and child, H. Haupt, Mrs. Anderson and child, P. F. Kennedy, F. F. Curry, B. Camors, T. M. Lyon, S. A. Harny, M. Boolman, S. Santon and lady, J. R. L. Walle, J. M. Ugarte, E. Geyelin, C. Morse, G. Marten, C. Seignot, L. Dabolinski, H. Calem, T. del Dastilla, B. M. Rhodes, M. Downing, C. Sante, J. J. Boyat, R. Meusch, E. H. Stanton, F. Hernandes, John Parks.

In ship Seth Sprague, from Halifax—Mrs. Protteau and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 5 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 21 | Gov. Island. 9 10 | Hell Gate.... 10 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Prince Albert, Waters, Galway, American Express Co.; Jamestown, Parris, Norfolk, H. Ludlam; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Dawn, Wood, New-Bedford, ——.

Ships Atlantic, Worth, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Sardinia, Crocker, Apalachicola, S. Thompson's Nephew; Starlight, Howes, San Francisco, Ross, Falconer & Co.

Barks Lamplighter, Payne, Mobile, Oakley & Keating; Montezuma, Hammond, Antigua, T. T. Dwight; Cuba, Bates, Norfolk, Post & Small.

Brigs Arabella, Day, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Lucretia, Wallace, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; St. Mary's, Johnson, St. Pierre, Vatable & Reynal; Margaret, Connor, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Elzira, Stevens, Cardenas, Mora Bros. & Navarro; India, (Br.,) Allen, St. John, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Thos. Potter, Mott, Key West, Benner & Deake; Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown & De Rossett; A. Falkenburg, Rogers, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Queen of the South, Wheeler, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut; Breeze, Hulse, Garden Key, Benner & Deake; Mindoro, Sargent, St. John, Brett, Son & Co.; Flora King, (Br.,) Sugett, Bermuda, Nesmith & Sons; Margaret, Hensen, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Julia Perkins, Perkins, Salem, Brett, Son & Co.; La Plata, Hutchings, Bershear City, C. & E. J. Peters; Matchless, Hinckley, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Coit; H. W. Morse, Phillips, Baltimore, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. G. Huntington, Lovett, Philadelphia, ——.

Sloop Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston 60 hours, with cotton, rice, &c., to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Robert Center, Arnold, Antwerp Sept. 29, with mdse. and 18 passengers to Brewer & Caldwell. Experienced very heavy weather on the 28th and 29th Oct.—had very violent S. W. gales. Nov. 10, lat. 41 32, lon. 57, fell in with and boarded the Br. bark Lady Campbell, (before reported,) of Waterford, from Quebec, dismasted, waterlogged, and abandoned; was timber-laden; all her boats gone, except the long-boat, which was on deck; took from her all the captain's clothing, his chronometer, and a few other trifling articles; also took from the top one keg butter and some provisions, indicating that the crew had been living in there.

Ship Seth Sprague, Protteau, Halifax, N. S., 18 ds., with hides, pimento, oil, &c., to J. Atains & Co. Sailed Nov. 15, with a strong breeze from W. N. W., which increased during the night to a violent gale; the ship was driven across the Gulf Stream, to the lat. of 36 32 N., and lon. 60 20, since which time up to the 2d inst. has experienced a succession of heavy gales from W. N. W. to N. N. W. Was towed to the City last evening, by steamtug J. A. Stevens, Capt. Quin.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Urann, Trinidad, Cuba, Nov. 16, with sugar and molasses to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Nov. 29, lat. 27 56, lon. 83, signalized bark Mary, from Trinidad for New-York.

Bark Corinthian, French, Havana Nov. 16, with mdse. to Sturges & Co.

Brig St. Agnes, (Br.,) Campell, Maitland, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney.

Brig Lavaca, (of Westerly,) Parker, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. and W. gales.

Brig Mary E. Jones, Jones, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Sld. in co. with 3-masted schr. Hartstein, for Boston. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the entire passage. 31st ult., lat. 38, lon. 71 30, passed a brig stg. S. E. by E., showing a white signal, with a palm-tree in the centre.

Brig Napoleon, (Br.,) Marmaud, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 9 ds., with oats to J. W. Lowden. Stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Europa, (Br.,) Francis, Cardenas Nov. 20, with molasses to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig B. T. Martin, (of Boston,) French, Bordeaux Oct. 2, with brandy, &c., to C. Meletta. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague. Off Nantucket Shoals lost anchor and chain.

Schr. Kasbec, Long, Port-au-Prince 38 ds., with logwood and coffee to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Been 28 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and N. gales; split sails; been driven across the Gulf seven times.

Schr. Mystic Valley, (of Mystic,) McLellan, Pensacola 35 ds., with lumber to Benner & Deake. Been 22 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales—split sails, &c.

Schr. Mary, (of Portland,) Smith, Fredericksburg 10 ds., with flour, &c., to W. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. L. B. Copperthwaite, (3-masted,) Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores and cotton to master.

Schr. Only Daughter, (3 masted,) Bonner, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Elizabeth Ann, (Br.,) Foulker, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. G. F. Williams, (Br.,) Hamilton, Hillsboro', N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Waupousa, Morris, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., with grain to R. D. Barratt.

Schr. Sahwa, Small, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Nightingale, Martin, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Frank Day, Fisher, Albany, for Baltimore.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Dec. 5.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, New-Orleans Oct. 27, via Havana Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston Crocheron & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 26 20, lon. 79 38, passed a barkantine hd. N.—could not make out her name; 3d, lat. 31, lon. 79 26, exchanged signals with ship Ohio, stg. W. and N. W. The steamship Washington had not been at Havana when the C. left.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Curlew, Ayrs, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Ellen Mathilda, (Brem.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 78 passengers to Henschen & Unkart. Nov. 13, lat. 40 27, lon. 52 40, experienced a very heavy gale from E. S. E. to N., which blew away the foretopsail.

Brig Enoch Pratt, (Br.,) Smith, Fall River, in ballast to master.

Schr. Amazon, (Br.,) Ryan, Prince Edward's Island 9 ds., with fish and oats to Whitman Bros. & Co.

Schr. Moses Waring, Crowell, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Invincible, Hodgden, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Mountain Eagle, Pendleton, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Myers, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton, mdse. to master.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br., screw,) Leitch, Liverpool; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Montgomery, Crocker, do.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Ships J. Baker, Allen, Charleston; Eloise, Collins, do.; North Carolina, Foster, St. Catherine's, (and all three anchored at Quarantine.)

Sailed on Sunday—Steamship Prince Albert, (Br.,) Waters, for Galway, via St. John's, N. F., and passed through the Narrows at 7:30 A. M. Ships Fannie S. Perley, York, San Francisco; Constellation, Mulliner, Mobile.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4—Arr. ship Mary Merrill, Kinsman, Charleston. Barks Osmanli, Gordon, Capetown; R. B. Walker, Raynes, Pensacola. Brigs Madeira, Olsen, Turk's Island, Vesta, Smith, Galveston.

Dec. 5—Arr. barks Gen. Jones, Talpey, Turk's Island; Beaver, Ring, Rotterdam.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP-BUILDING AT GREENPOINT.—The bark Catawba, being built by E. F. Williams, at Greenpoint, for Capt. Dechovo, for a passenger vessel between San Francisco and Mazatlan, is a fine vessel of 105 feet keel, 118 feet length on deck, 24 feet moulded, 10½ feet depth of hold, tonnage 315. She is white-oak frame, copper-fastened, coppered on the stocks, and is an A. 1 vessel in every respect. She will be launched to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. She has a half poop cabin, with accommodations for 34 first class passengers, and about 30 second class. This leaves but comparatively a small space for freight, say 150 tons. She is an extreme clipper, and will sail very fast. She will first load for Bordeaux, where she will take a cargo of wines, &c., for Mazatlan.

The only two vessels now on the stocks are the Panama Railroad Company's propeller, a fine vessel of about 1,000 tons, and a pilot-boat for the Jersey pilots, of 90 tons, just in frame. There are no other vessels under contract on the Long Island side—a bad prospect for ship-carpenters for the Winter.

The steamer A. Clark, before reported sailed for St. Thomas, was on a trial trip only, and returned to the City this morning, having been absent since Tuesday.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The steamer North Carolina, hence for Norfolk, was in collision last night, at 8 o'clock, with a ship, supposed the Duisburg, hence for Rotterdam, off Annapolis; lost smoke-stack and upper works and ship's bowsprit—no damage to hulls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3—The ship James Guthrie, of New-York, from City Point, got ashore on North Break near Tybee; was assisted off by the steamer Samson, and is now in the river. The captain thinks she is badly damaged.

BOSTON, Dec. 4—The brig Ocean Bird, 80 ds. from Coast of Africa for New-York, put into Newport this morning, leaking 3,000 strokes per hour.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

MOBILE, Dec. 2.—The Bremen schooner Themis, Capt. Schutte, from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee, to Westfeld & Bros., got ashore on Sand Island; assisted off by steamer, with loss of keel.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Augusta—ship, of New-York, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, 8 ds. out, all well, Nov. 19, lat. 27 10, lon. 79 40.

Maria White—brig, cotton loaded, bound to Providence, Nov. 30, lat. 39 30, lon. 71 40.

POLITICAL.

RETRENCHMENT.
Whigs of the VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards,
ARISE! ARISE!! ARISE!!!
For Alderman,
JAMES WEBB.

EIGHTENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.
For Councilman of the IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
W. LAIMBEER, Jr., Builder.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY.—The undersigned recommend for your support as Alderman of the Seventh District the present incumbent of that office, GEORGE STARR.

This gentleman, after much solicitation, has been prevailed upon to accept the nomination a second time for the office in question, and we have no hesitation in saying it is the duty of every tax-payer and friend of social order not only to vote for him, but to give his best efforts to insure his reëlection.

We have been associated with Mr. Starr in the City Government during the last year, and we can vouch for his inflexible honesty, firmness, and fidelity to the public interest.

Perhaps at no former period in the history of this City have the services of honest and capable public servants been more imperatively needed than they are at the present moment.

With the taxation already so grievous as to drive rich and poor alike beyond the boundaries of the City, and which is becoming daily augmented by reason of official corruption in high places, we feel that the crisis demands an earnest effort to save us as a community from disgrace and ruin.

Once more permit us to urge the name of GEORGE STARR for Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District,
ORISON BLUNT,
PETER P. VOORHIS,
Supervisors of the County.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
Alderman Fifth District.

NOTICE TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned, are authorized to say that, notwithstanding Mr. A. M. C. SMITH declined the nomination for Alderman, having since been waited upon by many prominent citizens and tax-payers in the district, desiring him to accept the nomination unanimously given him by the American Party, waiving all personal inconvenience, is now, and will be, until next Tuesday, at sunset,
THE AMERICAN,
TAX-PAYERS'
AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR ALDERMAN OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Hon. Geo. Briggs,	Chas. J. Holder,
Dr. T. Kirby,	John D. King,
Jas. S. Anderson,	Hiram Force,
Andrew J. Campbell,	Thos. P. Okie,
A. M. Bininger,	Geo. W. Bloomfield,
Lemuel W. Parks,	Fred'k Merritt,
Chas. J. Rose,	C. H. Phelps,
Wm. E. Beardsley.	

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—We the undersigned being personally and from reputation, acquainted with the present candidate, SOLOMON BANTA, for the Seventh Aldermanic District, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to elect him, and would cheerfully recommend him to tax-payers regardless of politics, as a man qualified to do his duty faithfully and honestly if elected.

C. PALMER,	I. G. PEARSON,
A. FRAZEE, SR.,	J. RENWICK, JR.,
WM. RHODES,	S. B. ALTHAUSE,
G. J. CLANRANALD,	D. E. WHEELER,
A. McKENZIE,	L. PETERSON,
A LIVINGSTON,	WM. McCLURE,
AUG. DAVIS,	FELIX EFFRAY,
C. S. MARSHALL,	M. DUDLEY BEAN,
A. BINNINGER,	GEO. PIERCE,
C. WARD,	E. H. BROWNE,
H. H. CAVANNAH,	F. MILLIKEN,
A. H. BEAN,	T. K. CULLEN,
C. B. PIERCE,	J. C. FORRESTER.
PETER GILSEY,	

A CARD TO THE ELECTORS OF THE VIIth ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—My attention has been called to articles published in several of the weekly papers, seeking to convey the idea that SOLOMON BANTA is not the choice of the Democracy of the District, and I would here state, that Mr. BANTA is the undoubted choice, not only of the Democracy, but of a large class of our citizens, who regard an honest man above all questions of party considerations. Himself a large tax-payer, and, for many years, a resident of the District, he has been prominently identified with its varied interests, and devoted to the welfare of every class of its citizens, his election by the citizens of the District will be a triumph of the people and the elevation of an honest man; and I would say, in conclusion, that whatever rumor or foul-mouthed slander may say to the contrary, SOLOMON BANTA is, and will continue to remain, a candidate till the closing of the polls on Tuesday.
A IXth WARD DEMOCRAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED RECOMMEND TO their fellow-citizens of the XVIIIth Ward the support of
WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
For School Commissioner.

Mr. NEILSON has held the office of School Commissioner for several years, and has discharged its duties with great fidelity, and to the general satisfaction of the public.

L. BRADISH,	CHARLES TRACY,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
VALENTINE G. HALL,	JAS. W. UNDERHILL,
JAMES W. GERARD,	RICHARD M. HOE,
PETER COOPER,	DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District—(9th 15th, 16th and 18th Wards)—JAMES INGRAM, JAMES GALWAY, WM. LAIMBEER, JR., DANIEL DARROW FRANKLIN OTTARSON, GEO. ROSS.
For School Commissioner—JAMES FAIRMAN.
For School Inspector—HENRY QUACKENBOSS.
For School Trustees—CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, DEWITT C. WEEKS.
To fill a Vacancy—DANIEL T. MACFARLAN.
For Constables—HENRY BISHOP, WM. E. JONES.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.—For Alderman Ninth Aldermanic District, ROBERT L. DARRAGH. For Councilmen Sixth Senatorial District.

DANIEL DARROW,	GEORGE ROSS,
JAMES GALWAY,	JAS. INGRAM,
F. J. OTTARSON,	W. LAIMBEER, JR.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—As there is an importance attached to your vote for School Commissioner, which has rendered it necessary that the opposition to the questionable candidate in the matter of the reading of the Bible in every Public School of our City should be concentrated on the strongest candidate in nomination, I would have it understood that, justified by many influential citizens of the Ward, I shall continue as the Whig and People's candidate, despite the bogus People's nomination of the Hon. Samuel Hotaling.
WM. T. JENNINGS.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—XVIth WARD—Taxpayers' and citizens' candidate for Alderman
ROBERT L. DARRAGH.
PEOPLE'S AND TAX PAYERS' CANDIDATE.
For Alderman, Fifth District.
JAMES WEBB.

EVERY EFFORT IS MADE BY DESIGNING politicians, to have JAMES WEBB, of the Fifth District, defeated. Reports are circulated that he has withdrawn from the canvass. The rent-payers and tax-payers of the district have too much at stake to allow such a man as JAMES WEBB to be defeated, who has the indorsement of the best men in the district.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLES' REGULAR NOMINATION.—For Alderman Thirteenth District, the Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST. JOHN R. VANDERVOOR, Chairman.
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Governor of the Almshouse—CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN.
For Alderman, Third District—THEODORE A. WARD.
For Constables—CHAS. F. WATTS, HENRY L. ROTTGER.
For Councilmen, Fourth Senatorial District—STEPHEN S. CHATTERTON, JAMES JONES, CORNELIUS MULLANE, JOHN W. FORBES, JAMES D'ESTANE, JOHN EDWARDS.
For Commissioner of Schools—JOHN HEWITT, Jr.
For Trustees—CHAS. C. NOTT, JOHN L. ROOME.
For Inspector—SAMUEL F. BARGER.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Chairman Ex. Com.
EDWARD W. PRATT, } Secretaries.
WM. PARKER, }

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—CAUTION.—The Electors of the District are cautioned against a Ticket headed by James Webb for Alderman, purporting to be the People's and Tax-Payers' candidate, there being no organization of the People or Tax Payers in said District, and the aforesaid James Webb is evidently in the field for the purpose of electing Peter Duffy.
UNION CANDIDATE
For Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District,
JOHN H. BRADY.

We, the undersigned, officers of the several Associations opposed to the election of Peter Duffy, of the District comprising part of the VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards, in behalf of our several Associations would urge on the Electors of the District to support JOHN H. BRADY as the candidate for Alderman, he being truly the representative of the Tax and Rent-Payers of the District.
WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, Prest. VIIIth Ward Rep. Ass'n.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries VIIIth Ward
WILLIAM PATTERSON, } Rep. Ass'n.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Prest. IXth Ward Rep. Ass'n.
HUMPHREY AYRES, Sec IXth Ward Rep. Ass'n.
JOHN FORSHAY, Prest. VIIIth Ward Am. Council.
RALPH V. PERRY, Sec. VIIIth Ward Am. Council.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Prest. XVth Ward Rep. Ass'n.
CHARLES CHENEY, Sec. XVth Ward Rep. Ass'n.
ABRAMAM LENT, Prest. XVth Ward Am. Council.
JAMES SMITH, Sec. XVth Ward Am. Council.
FRANKLIN ROCKWELL, Prest. IXth Ward Council.
A. M. C. SMITH, Jr., Sec. IXth Ward Council.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller:
ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Governor of the Almshouse:
CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN.
For Alderman, Third District:
THEODORE A. WARD.
For Alderman, Fifth District:
JOHN H. BRADY.
For Constables:
WILLIAM B. JONES, ABRAHAM MOSES.
For Councilman of the Fourth Senatorial District:
STEPHEN S. CHATTERTON, JOHN W. FORBES,
JAMES JONES, JAMES D'ESTARRE,
CORNELIUS MULLANE, JOHN EDWARDS.
For School Commissioner:
WILLIAM TUCKER.
Trustees:
ABRAHAM T. RIKER, WM. WESTERFIELD.
Inspector:
JOSEPH D. MARTIN.
WM. H. ALBERTSON, Pres. Rep. Assoc'n.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
WM. PATTERSON, }

EIGHTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
WM. TUCKER.
For Inspector,
JOSEPH D. MARTIN.
For Trustees,
ABRAM T. RIKER.
WM. WESTERFIELD.

PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE BIBLE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
NINTH-WARD AMERICANS AROUSED!

The citizens of the good old Ninth Ward met at the Bleecker Buildings on Friday evening, Dec. 3, to express their sentiments in relation to the expulsion of the Bible from our Public Schools. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. B. WAKLEY and the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, who, in tones of burning eloquence depicted the evils of depriving the children of the teachings of the sacred book. The Hon. CHARLES MILLS, together with Messrs. SCOVILLE from Michigan, and Mr. J. BROOKS, all conceded that the time had arrived for determined action in the selection of school-officers—after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we will cordially support the following nominations for School-officers made by the American Party of the Ninth Ward, who have been selected irrespective of party, and in whom as citizens of the Ward we entertain the utmost confidence, viz.:

For Commissioner, JOHN PERKINS; Inspector, IRA BUCKMAN, Jr.; Trustees, FRANK A. ROCKWELL and CHAS. S. WRIGHT.

An advertisement having appeared to the effect that the nominations of the Republican Party were adopted at this meeting, is without the least foundation, and published with the intent to deceive the unguarded. The Americans of the IXth Ward have always elected their school ticket, and we look to the consummation of the same happy result on Tuesday next. All reports that either of the above nominees have withdrawn are without truth or foundation.
A. M. BINNINGER, Chairman.
JOHN KENNARD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
TENTH WARD.
For School Commissioner.
DR. MARCUS C. TULLY.
For School Inspector,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH.
For School Trustees.
GUSTAVUS LEWECK.
JOSEPH M. BELL.

To the Electors of the Tenth Ward:

We earnestly solicit your attention, without political bias, to the importance of electing as the School Officers of the Xth Ward, men who are capable of filling the office with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the electors of the Ward. The interests of our Schools are dear to all. The cause of education is of paramount importance. Vast sums of money are annually expended in this City for the purposes of education. Are you not personally interested in the election of such men as will use their best endeavors in disbursing the funds placed at their disposal so that all the children in the Ward can be thoroughly educated. We have in this Ward over 3,500 children who daily attend the public schools. The number of teachers employed is 106. The amount annually expended for salaries, &c., is about $45,000. We are desirous of securing as School Officers of the Xth Ward men whom we can vouch for—men of character—men who themselves are parents and therefore who are personally interested in our schools. We present you the names of gentlemen, all old residents of the Ward, whom we believe are worthy of your suffrages at the ensuing election. We know them to be men to whom we would cheerfully commit the training of our children, and ask you to support them. What better proof do you want that these gentlemen will perform the duties of their respective offices in a manner to suit your approbation, than when you are assured that their children, with yours, are attending the schools over which their supervision extends. We ask the citizens of this Ward, no matter what your politics may be, to vote the above ticket next Tuesday.
Yours very truly.
Lord & Taylor, dry goods, Grand-st.
Chas. Heard & Co., dry goods, Grand-st.
John H. Heller, jeweler, Grand-st.
E. T. Peacock, stationery, Grand-st.
J. Belzer, hatter, Grand-st.
S. Pinner, clothier, Grand-st.
Bishop Barney, merchant, Grand-st.
C. E. Hunter, shoes, Grand-st.
John Short, Dyer, Grand-st.
Andrew Irwin, No. 215 Broome-st.
Daniel Hulse, undertaker, Broome-st.
J. O'Rieley, Broome-st.
Geo. Williams, clothier.
H. P. Howel, No. 217 Broome-st.
Herman Gutman, merchant, Grand-st.
Thos. Corbet, organ maker, No. 240 Broome-st.
Spencer & Adams, carpets, Grand-st.
S. R. Fowler, hatter, Grand-st.
J. Tompkins, undertaker, Broome-st.
John J. Cape, provisions, Broome-st.
B. W. Floyd, provisions, corner Broome and Allen.
Wm. Anderson, builder, No. 221 Broome-st.
Sidney Heybie.
W. E. Copeland, provisions, Broome-st.
Chas. Hunter, clothier, No. 43 Rivington-st.
Mr. Wier, druggist, Grand-st.
Robert Blair.
John Mowbray, dry goods.
Chas. Dodd, No. 215 Broome-st.
H. D. Schemerhorn, Broome-st.
John G. Henry, confectioner, Grand-st.
Dr. Irwin, Broome-st.
Chas. Hazard, clerk, Grand-st.
James Durning, Broome-st.
A. Reed, No. 15 Essex-st.
Geo. Feltham, No. 258 Grand-st.
Chas. W. May, merchant, Bowery.
Philip Trefinger, No. 37 Eldridge-st.
Geo. B. Payne, No. No. 113 Eldridge-st.
J. Murphy, No. 169 Bowery.
Tuttle Culver, No. 265 Broome-st.
Wm. Hibbard, corner Bowery and Grand.
Lewis H. Embree, No. 134 Bowery.
James Tompkins, No. 144 Bowery.

TWENTIETH WARD.
ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman,
WILLIAM J. PECK.
For Councilmen.
JOHN McGRANE,
ALEXANDER FREAR.
DAVID ARMSTRONG.
JOHN EAGAN.
CORNELIUS L. PURDY,
WILLIAM NOLAN.
For Constables,
GEORGE BUTCHER.
MATTHEW McCONNELL,
For School Commissioner.
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For School Inspector,
JOHN HOEY.
For School Trustees,
PETER LODEWICK,
JOHN G. BUTLER.

NOTICE.
TO THE CITIZENS OF THE XXTH WARD.
The Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Association assure their fellow-citizens of the XXth Ward
THAT THEIR CANDIDATES WILL NOT RESIGN!
On the contrary, they have received such positive assurances of support from the best and most influential citizens of the Ward, that they feel quite sanguine of success at the polls on Tuesday next.
They therefore earnestly invite every voter who desires to elect *honest and reliable men* to be at the polls early, and support the ticket presented to them by this Association.
EDWARD WALKER, President.
JOSEPH MILLWARD, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATIONS:
For School Commissioner—JOHN DAVENPORT.
For School Inspector—EDWARD N. BLOOM.
For School Trustees—THOMPSON W. DECKER, BARTHOLEMEW B. CHAPPELL.
JAMES DENNIS, President.
STEPHEN McCORMICK, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMAN.—Irishmen, Germans, and other Adopted Citizens—Native Democrats! Read the *Herald* of to-day, and then make up your mind whether you are prepared to vote for a Know-Nothing for Alderman, to represent the Democratic Party for the next two years.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TWELFTH Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING, in Farrington's Hall, corner of 128th-st. and 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. JACOB FOSTER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

THE BIBLE IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.
SAMUEL HOTALING, the union candidate for School Commissioner in the XVth Ward.